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SOYUZ 83 EXERCISES INCLUDE AMPHIBIOUS LANDING

LD090410 Warsaw Domestic Television Service in Polish 1730 GMT 8 Jun 83

[Text] The Warsaw Pact Joint Armed Forces command and staff exercises Soyuz 83 are continuing in Czechoslovakia, the GDR, and Poland. One of the stages of the exercises is being carried out on the Polish coast. The main object of the task is to improve the cooperation of the air force, naval, and coastal defense units. The exercise was carried out in conditions closely resembling the contemporary battlefield. In the complicated landing exercises people and equipment passed the test with flying colors: landing craft, tanks, and armored personnel carriers.

The commanders demonstrated excellent abilities in directing the combat in difficult tactical conditions and terrain. Soldiers of the fraternal armies have demonstrated a high level of skill.

The exercises were watched by a group of admirals and generals representing the Warsaw Pact Joint Armed Forces Command. After the completion of this part of the exercises, a joint rally was held under the slogan of further strengthening the bonds of friendship among the soldiers of the fraternal armies.

CRITICISM OF REAGAN START PROPOSALS VOICED

Berezowski Dispatch

LD090933 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 0500 GMT 9 Jun 83

[Maksymilian Berezowski dispatch from Washington]

[Text] Last night in the Rose Garden of the White House, together with a group of journalists and in the presence of guests from Congress, I listened to President Reagan's statement on the new U.S. stance toward the Geneva negotiations with the USSR on strategic arms reduction. That a special meeting was convened for this purpose proves that the President wants to change image of his policy. He is anxious that people forget about his administration's militancy. The speech in the Rose Garden was therefore made in moderate terms. Reagan called for agreement and assured that the United States was ready to consider other proposals.

But what is the essence of the proposed changes? Mainly that the United States is abandoning the idea of setting the limit of strategic missiles for both powers, which might possibly remove one of the controversial points. At the White House, this decision was called the embodiment of flexibility. The word flexibility is to be a policy trademark at present. But is it in line with reality? Judging from other elements in the United States' stance, it is not. It still demands the larger reduction of missiles and warheads which are the basis of the Soviet capability, retaining its own superiority in other strategic areas. It still proposes a limit of 5,000 warheads for both sides, but now suggests a return to missiles with one warhead only as less destabilizing. I recall that in the past the United States has rejected such an offer by the USSR, and that is why the missiles of both sides are armed with multiple warheads. Redesigning those defense potentials is unthinkable today.

One of the Democratic congressmen said that Reagan did a minimum of what he had to do considering the public mood and considering the fact that the exchange for conciliatory promises he expects support, meaning approval to produce new strategic MX missiles, and later -- very expensive and destabilizing -- to modernize the whole American arsenal.

Kulcsar Report

LD090854 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 0500 GMT 9 Jun 83

[Text] Prior to the latest phase of the Soviet-American discussions in Geneva on the limitation and reduction of strategic weapons, President Reagan again proposed that the size of nuclear armaments should be compared on the basis of the number of warheads. Our New York correspondent Istvan Kulcsar sums up the reactions to the President's initiative:

Much less interest than expected was aroused by President Reagan's statement on Wednesday afternoon about the modification of the U.S. stand at the Geneva strategic arms limitation talks. It is characteristic that the most popular U.S. evening television news program, that of CBS Television, mentioned the President's announcement only in the middle of the program after eight other foreign and domestic political news reports, and then only briefly. According to the CBS diplomatic staff member, Reagan's stand made known yesterday does not differ in substance from the previous ones; at most its tone has altered.

The President announced that the United States no longer insists that the maximum number of intercontinental missiles on both sides should be 850. He continues to insist on limiting the number of nuclear warheads that can be placed on ballistic missiles to 5,000. In his speech Reagan repeatedly stressed that the United States wishes to adopt a flexible, understanding stance at the Geneva talks and expects the same from the Soviet Union.

Observers point out, however, that the U.S. proposals still do not proceed from the principle of equal security, because they propose a radical reduction only in those weapons where the Soviet Union has superiority. Even so, the apparent readiness for agreement and the certain degree of moderation of the hostile tone, however, will no doubt be sufficient concession for the majority of the members of the House of Representatives, including the Democrats, to vote next week for the amount necessary to start the manufacture of 100 MX missiles.

FURTHER MATERIALS ON ZHIVKOV VISIT TO TURKEY

Izmir Visit, Talks

AU081908 Sofia BTA in English 1832 GMT 8 Jun 83

[By BTA special correspondent]

[Text] Izmir, June 8 -- This is the third day of the official visit to Turkey of Mr Todor Zhivkov, president of the State Council of Bulgaria. This morning together with President Kenan Evren he arrived in Izmir -- Turkey's biggest port city.

The high-ranking guest and the officials accompanying him were also shown round Kusadasi and the town of Seljuk abounding in archaeological finds of the Roman age.

It was already in an informal atmosphere that the exchange of views between Bulgaria's president of the State Council and Turkey's president continued on matters of bilateral relations and on topical international issues.

Mr Todor Zhivkov's official visit is drawing to an end. It was a fresh and telling proof of the consistent foreign political course of Bulgaria towards consolidating and deepening the goodneighbourly relations in the Balkan Peninsula.

During the talks Mr Todor Zhivkov and Mr Kenan Evren actually reviewed almost all spheres of bilateral relations. Attention was focused first of all on their further development, because both sides agree that the possibilities, especially in the economic cooperation, are far from exhausted. This is why it is provided to increase the trade improving its structure at the same time. A fresh impetus will be given also to the contacts in the cultural, scientific, sport and tourist spheres.

Return Home

AU090946 [Editorial Report] Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian at 0900 GMT on 9 June begins its newscast with a recording from Sofia Airport on the return of Comrade Todor Zhivkov, chairman of the State Council, from his official visit to the Republic of Turkey. The announcer says that at this moment the plane is landing at the airport. Following this, Comrade Todor Zhivkov leaves the plane and shakes hands with Aleksandur Lilov, Grisha Filipov, Dobri Dzhurov, Ognyan Doynov, Pencho Kubadinski, Petur Tanchev, Stanko Todorov, Todor Bozhinov, Stoyan Karadzhev, Dimitur Stanishev, Georgi Atanasov, Stoyan Mikhaylov, Vasil Tsanov, Chudomir Aleksandrov, and Kiril Zarev.

The announcer emphasizes the importance of Todor Zhivkov's visit to Turkey and adds that "Bulgaria and Turkey have voiced a determination to contribute to resolving the existing problems on the Balkan Peninsula."

The recording ends at 0905 GMT and the newscast continues.

Turkish Reportage

For Turkish media reportage on the activities of State Council Chairman Todor Zhivkov during his visit to Turkey, including talks with Turkish President Kenan Evren, see the Turkey section of the Western Europe DAILY REPORT for 6 June and subsequent issues.

DOYNOV RECEIVES JAPANESE FOREIGN TRADE OFFICIAL

AU081909 Sofia BTA in English 1840 GMT 8 Jun 83

[Text] Sofia, June 8 (BTA) -- Today Mr Ognyan Doynov, chairman of the Bulgarian Industrial Economic Association, received Mr Hideo Watanabe, parliamentary deputy minister of foreign trade and industry of Japan, who is here on a visit. A talk was held on some matters of the development of bilateral economic relations.

CUBAN CENTRAL COMMITTEE GROUP COMPLETES VISIT

AU081942 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1930 GMT 8 Jun 83

[Text] From 28 May to 8 June a working group of the Central Committee of the Cuban Communist Party led by Jose Felipe Carneado, head of the Central Committee Science, Culture, and Education Department, visited Bulgaria. The working group was acquainted with the experience of the party leadership in the spheres of science, culture and education. The group visited the Plovdiv and Gabrovo Okrugs.

FILIPOV RECEIVES HUNGARIAN FINANCE MINISTER

AU061815 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1730 GMT 6 Jun 83

[Text] Grisha Filipov, chairman of the Council of Ministers, has received Dr Istvan Hetenyi, minister of finance of Hungary. They discussed questions pertaining to bilateral cooperation in the field of monetary and currency financial relations. Opinions were also exchanged on questions of further perfecting the two countries' economies.

JOINT PASSENGER CAR PROJECT WITH GDR SHELVED

AU071426 [Editorial Report] Prague MLADA FRONTA in Czech on 2 June carries on page 3 a 1,300-word Miroslav Pavel article entitled "A Concept for Cars." It reports on an undated press conference given by J. Poslt, deputy head of a CPCZ Central Committee department, M. Simonovsky, general director of the Czechoslovak Automobile Works economic production unit, and other representatives of the Czechoslovak automobile industry, dealing with the prospects of this industrial sector.

Quoting Simonovsky, Pavel says that "in view of the material and energy situation, no marked dynamics in car production is envisaged. In the long term, it should amount to around 200,000 units a year."

As regards the technical solution of the new car, "it will be based on the results of the Czechoslovak research and development base." Only in solving the "new aspect" of the planned new model -- front-wheel drive -- will the Czechoslovak car industry rely on an international division of labor. Without mentioning any potential partners, Pavel says that this may take the form of either a license purchase or production sharing. According to Pavel, front-wheel drive should provide a wider range of car bodies and make CSSR-manufactured cars more attractive to buyers at home and abroad.

Before the decision to build a CSSR-designed car was made, Pavel goes on to say, joint car production with the GDR was contemplated. He says in this context: "When, at the beginning of the seventies, it turned out to be necessary to replace the Skoda 100/110 models being produced at that time, the idea of international cooperation with the GDR arose. The Skoda 105/120 model, which is being produced to this very day, was meant to be a transitory model. It was designed to fill out the period before the startup of the new, cooperatively produced vehicle. This front-wheel drive vehicle, which was internally called Skoda 760, was to be produced starting in 1978. Total production was to be around 600,000 units, so that the GDR and the CSSR could assemble 300,000 vehicles each. At that time, the planned increase of passenger car production sparked off, among other things, the opening of a new assembly plant in Bratislava.

"Unfortunately, further development of this cooperation was unfavorable because the partners in the GDR, in view of the need to invest in other sectors of the national economy, were unable to increase the production of those components of the future automobile that were assigned to them in the contract. The whole plan was thereby indefinitely postponed. This meant extended production of the Skoda 105/120 model, which may without hesitation be called intolerable, despite constant efforts by the Automobile Works national enterprise to keep abreast of world technical developments by carrying out gradual modernization."

After the joint car project with the GDR was shelved, cooperation with West European or Japanese producers was also contemplated. However, it turned out to be "economically problematic." According to Pavel, the calculations of a French company's license offer have shown that this cooperation would remain passive until 1991. Another unspecified West European producer, in turn, reportedly demanded more than DM100 million for the license to produce engines. In all these cases, Pavel says in conclusion, the question of exporting Czechoslovak cars to nonsocialist countries was left open. That is why, ultimately, the decision was reached to rely on the Czechoslovak development base.

CPCZ DELEGATION, PORTUGUESE COMMUNISTS MEET

LD090713 Prague CTK in English 2027 GMT 8 Jun 83

[By CTK correspondent]

[Text] Lisbon [no dateline as received] -- Czechoslovakia sees its main task in fighting to maintain peace, halting the arms race and removing the danger of a nuclear war and is convinced that the peace forces are strong enough to achieve a fundamental turn in the unfavourable international development, Czechoslovak Communist Party Presidium member and Central Committee Secretary Vasil Bilak said on Wednesday.

At a meeting of friendship between the Czechoslovak and Portuguese communist parties at Benavente, he underlined in this context the importance of the proposal for concluding an agreement on the renunciation of the use of force between NATO and Warsaw Treaty states.

He said Czechoslovakia selflessly helps nations which freed themselves from colonial rule, and recalled the kidnapping of Czechoslovak experts and their families in Angola by those who do not want the situation in that country to be consolidated.

He said that peace and socialism are inseparable and the socialist states never abandoned this principle. He added that, however, Czechoslovakia is threatened by U.S. aggressive policy and plans for the deployment of U.S. missiles near its borders.

He spoke highly of the Soviet peace effort, pointing out that the socialist countries will never allow imperialism to achieve supremacy and will do their best for [words indistinct] reached on the [word indistinct] of strategic arms and for disarmament also the [word indistinct] assembly is expected to contribute to this end, he added.

Portuguese Communist Party General Secretary Alvaro Cunhal said in [word indistinct] to the [words indistinct] that the fraternal relations of [word indistinct] parties were a contribution to the unity of the international communist and workers movement.

He stressed this unity is important especially now, in the complicated international situation, and described defence of world peace as the main task.

He said it is urgent to revive detente, put an end to [word indistinct] and prevent the development of new U.S. missiles in Europe, and appreciated the peace initiatives of the socialist community. He also said that a large Portuguese delegation will attend the Prague peace assembly.

Alvaro Cunhal condemned the subordination of Portugal's policy to the interests of imperialism, warning at the same time against the danger of the deployment of nuclear missiles in Portugal.

He criticized the visits by U.S. submarines to Portuguese ports, and said there are reasons for concern about the foreign and home policy of the oncoming government of Socialists and Social Democrats. He said the new government can be expected to worsen the conditions of the working people, to fight against nationalization and land reforms, to restrict rights and freedoms.

Alvaro Cunhal stressed that the Communist Party rejects direct or indirect responsibility for the policy of the new government and will resolutely fight against this policy. Portugal's problems can be solved only with communists and the working people.

DEPUTY FOREIGN MINISTER LEAVES FOR LIBYA

AU031104 Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 2 Jun 83 p 2

[CTK report in the "International Contacts" column]

[Text] Stanislav Svoboda, CSSR deputy minister of foreign affairs, left Prague for Tripoli yesterday. On the basis of an invitation from 'Abd al-'Ati al-'Ubaydi, secretary of the General People's Committee for Foreign Liaison, Svoboda will take part in Czechoslovak-Libyan interministerial consultations.

JOINT COMMUNIQUE ON TALKS IN MADAGASCAR

LD292016 Prague CTK in English 1826 GMT 29 May 83

[Text] Antananarivo [no date as received] -- Foreign Ministers Bohuslav Chnoupek of Czechoslovakia and Christian Remi Richard of Madagascar condemned during their talks here the plans for deployment of new U.S. nuclear missiles in Western Europe, and agreed that there is no more pressing tasks facing the nations of the world than to avert the threat of nuclear war, a joint communique said today.

They stressed the need to create a nuclear-free zone in the Indian Ocean, and called for intensification of negotiations on halting the arms race and achieving disarmament.

Christian Remi Richard appreciated the peace proposals of the socialist countries, particularly that for a treaty on mutual non-use of force and preservation of peaceful relations between the Warsaw Treaty and NATO.

The ministers underlined the importance of the Non-Aligned Movement in the process of detente and the struggle for peace and disarmament, and expressed concern that world reaction was deliberately instigating disputes between African countries, with (?the intention of) breaking the Organization of African Unity.

They agreed that the prime task is to ensure that the struggle of the Namibian people results in independence, and reaffirmed their recognition of SWAPO [South-West African People's Organization] as the sole legitimate representative of the Namibian people to whom they will continue to extend political, moral and material aid.

The two ministers condemned the aggressive actions of South Africa against neighbouring countries, particularly the frontline states, and denounced the kidnapping of Czechoslovak nationals in Angola by the anti-government organization UNITA [National Union for the Total Independence of Angola], and called for their speedy liberation.

The ministers expressed the demand for unconditional and immediate withdrawal of Israeli forces from Lebanon and all occupied Arab territories, and said that the Palestinian people led by the PLO must be given the opportunity to exercise their inalienable national rights, including the right to create their own independent state.

The ministers exchanged views on the further development of relations between Czechoslovakia and Madagascar, and stressed that the two countries will exert efforts to deepen and extend bilateral relations in all spheres, including economic cooperation.

During his official friendly visit, Minister Chnoupek was also received by President Didier Ratsiraka, and signed an agreement on cultural cooperation. He invited Foreign Minister Christian Remi Richard to visit Czechoslovakia.

HUSAK, STROUGAL SEND THANKS TO ROMANIAN LEADERS

AU060906 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 3 Jun 83 p 5

[Text] To Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, RPC secretary general and president of the Socialist Republic of Romania

To Comrade Constantin Dascalescu, prime minister of the Government of the Socialist Republic of Romania

Esteemed comrades: On behalf of the CPCZ Central Committee, the CSSR Government and people, and ourselves, we want to express cordial thanks for the comradely wishes and congratulations conveyed on the occasion of the 38th anniversary of Czechoslovakia's liberation by the Soviet Army.

We share your conviction that the relations of friendship and cooperation between our Communist parties and our countries will further develop and deepen on the basis of the principles of Marxism-Leninism and socialist internationalism, in the interests of the unity and cohesion of the socialist community and of peace in Europe and throughout the world.

We wish you and all the Romanian people new successes in building socialism in your country.

Gustav Husak, secretary general of the CPCZ Central Committee, president of the CSSR.

Lubomir Strougal, premier of the CSSR Government.

URUGUAYAN CP HEAD ARISMENDI CONCLUDES VISIT

AU011440 Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 31 May 83 p 1

[Text] Prague (CTK) -- Rodney Arismendi, first secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Uruguay, who had visited the CSSR at the invitation of the CPCZ Central Committee, left Prague by air on 30 May. The prominent guest was seen off at Ruzyně Airport by Frantisek Chlad, CPCZ Central Committee deputy department head.

HONECKER ATTENDS TRIBUTE FOR LATE AUTHORESS

LD090632 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1220 GMT 8 Jun 83

[Text] Berlin 8 Jun (ADN) -- At a ceremony in the Academy of Arts, tribute was paid to the great authoress Anna Seghers by her close relatives together with Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council; other members of the party and state leadership; members of all parties and mass organizations; artists' associations and academies; friends and admirers of the deceased from the GDR and abroad; the mayor of her birthplace Mainz; and numerous foreign diplomats. A portrait of the long-standing president and honorary president of the GDR Writers' Union decorated the head of the Great Hall.

At the beginning of the ceremony, Erich Honecker, Willi Stoph, Horst Sindermann, Kurt Hager, Joachim Herrmann, Werner Krolikowski, Inge Lange, Guenter Schabowski, and other figures of the party and state leadership expressed their deeply felt sympathy to relatives of the deceased on the loss that they and the citizens of the whole country and her friends throughout the world had suffered.

FISCHER TOASTS DEPARTING USSR AMBASSADOR

LD090547 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1458 GMT 8 Jun 83

[Text] Berlin 8 Jun (ADN) -- GDR Foreign Affairs Minister Oskar Fischer and his wife gave a farewell meal on Wednesday in honor of the extraordinary and plenipotentiary Soviet ambassador to the GDR and doyen of the diplomatic corps, Petr Abrasimov, and his wife. Present at the cordial and friendly gathering were members of the Politburo of the SED Central Committee, Alfred Neumann, Paul Verner, Central Committee secretary; candidate member of the Politburo Egon Krenz; deputy chairman of the State Council, Manfred Gerlach; deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers, Gerhard Weiss; and other figures.

In a toast, Oskar Fischer cordially praised Petr Abrasimov's many years of successful work in shaping relations between the fraternally linked countries. In his reply, Petr Abrasimov expressed thanks for the cordial words addressed to him and his wife and expressed his conviction that the unshakeable friendship between the peoples of the USSR and GDR would continue to be consolidated in the future.

TISCH RECEIVES TRADE UNION MEETING PARTICIPANTS

AU061638 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 4/5 Jun 83 p 2

[Summary] Berlin (ADN) -- "On Friday Harry Tisch, FDGB National Executive Committee chairman and SED Central Committee Politburo member, received for a friendly talk the directors of higher trade union schools and institutes, as well as leading trade union functionaries of socialist countries and young national states who were in Berlin for the scientific conference at the 'Fritz Heckert' higher trade union school."

Harry Tisch stressed that the leading role of the workers class and its Marxist-Leninist party is growing in the developed socialist society, hence the importance of the trade unions as the biggest class organization of the workers class. "In our country the trade unions are proving themselves to be loyal comrades-in-arms of the

'of the party of the workers class. They regard it as their class mission to do everything for the universal strengthening of the GDR, for the preservation and securing of peace under the tested leadership of the party,' Harry Tisch stressed."

At the end of the 2-day conference in which 400 people participated, the director of the higher trade union school stressed that the trade unions have a broad field of political activity in further shaping the developed socialist society.

DEFENSE MINISTER HOFFMANN VISITS ATHLETES

AU061456 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 4/5 Jun 83 p 2

[Summary] Leipzig (ADN) -- On 3 June Army General Heinz Hoffmann, GDR minister of national defense and SED Central Committee Politburo member, saw for himself the level of preparations of the Army athletes for the seventh gymnastics and sports event of the CDR in Leipzig. During a tour through the camp he visited the accommodation and training facilities together with Colonel General Heinz Kessler, chairman of the Vorwaerts army sports association; the vice presidents of the German Gymnastics and Sports Federation Horst Roeder and Karl Zimmermann; and representatives of Leipzig. "At a meeting Army Gen Hoffmann expressed the certainty that the sports event of the Army sports organization will demonstrate courage, determination, and discipline in the soldiers' everyday life. It demonstrates the strength and reliability of the socialist armed forces which meet their responsibility to protect socialism and secure peace firmly at the side of the people." The minister of national defense wished the soldiers much success and expressed thanks to the SED bezirk leadership of Leipzig for the support and cooperation.

ROLE OF VOLUNTARY POLICE HELPERS DISCUSSED

AU081110 East Berlin NATIONAL-ZEITUNG in German 7 Jun 83 p 6

[Article by People's Police Major Helmut Meininger of the GDR Interior Ministry's main police department: "Voluntary People's Police Helpers: ...For the Reliable Protection of Our State"]

[Text] GDR citizens who are 18 years of age and over can become voluntary helpers of the German People's Police. It is an advantage if the applicant has already actively supported order and security, for example, in the FDJ groups for maintaining order, in a social aktiv or in a commission either in a residential area or an enterprise.

The parties and mass organizations united in the GDR's National Front, the heads of the state and economic management organs, combines, enterprises, and institutions, labor collectives, and boards of cooperatives nominate candidates, or these apply personally to the sector commissioners or People's Police offices.

After the voluntary helper has been approved by the head of the People's Police office, he can work in several fields. His knowledge, skills, and inclinations will be taken into consideration. He can assist the sector commissioner or, can work with the water protection police, transport police, or traffic police.

Through their active participation in safeguarding public order and security, the voluntary helpers are contributing to the reliable protection of our state. In doing so they are specifically asserting the basic rights and duties related to the coshaping of our socialist society which are guaranteed by the Constitution. The basis for the activities is the "Ordinance on the Voluntary People's Police Helpers" of 1 April 1982 (Law Register Volume I, No 16). The People's Police imparts to its voluntary helpers the basic principles of police work and assists them in acquiring additional political and professional skills and abilities.

DEFENSE CADRES DISCUSS TASKS FOR 1983-84

AU061615 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 3 Jun 83 p 3

[ADN report: "Conference of Leading Cadres of the Defense Organization"]

[Text] Potsdam (ADN) -- Leading GST [Society for Sports and Technology] cadres discussed the tasks of the defense organization in the 1983-84 training year at a conference lasting several days in Kleinmachnow which concluded on Thursday. According to the words of Vice Admiral Guenter Kutzschebauch, chairman of the OST Central Executive, it is above all important to comprehensively prepare the young inductees for military service. To this end it is necessary to improve the quality of premilitary training. Party and state officials as well as scientists spoke to the participants about problems related to the policy of the party of the workers class in the struggle for the comprehensive strengthening of socialism and for securing peace.

WRITERS CONGRESS CONCLUDES, ELECTS OFFICERS

AU061340 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 3 Jun 83 p 1

[Correspondents' report on conclusion of Ninth GDR Writers' Congress in Berlin on 2 June]

[Summary] "With the election of the new Executive Committee, the Ninth GDR Writers Congress ended its 3-day consultations on Thursday in Berlin; Hermann Kant was reelected president of the association." The delegates adopted a greetings message to the SED Central Committee in which they unanimously stress their commitment to socialism and peace, and reaffirm their strong affinity with the party of the workers class.

At the beginning of the last day of consultations, the participants commemorated the honorary president of the GDR Writers Association, Anna Seghers, who had died on the previous day. The last day's consultations were attended by Kurt Hager, SED Central Committee Politburo member; Joachim Herrmann, SED Central Committee Politburo member; Egon Krenz, SED Central Committee Politburo candidate member; and Hans-Joachim Hoffmann, GDR minister of culture.

"The delegates adopted a declaration in which they state that the GDR writers are part of the world peace movement which is united against the imperialist threat and nuclear annihilation." The congress also approved the reports of the various commissions. Altogether, over 300 delegates participated in the congress, including delegates from 25 countries. "The consultations concentrated on the active contribution of the writers to strengthening the socialist society and securing peace."

In his concluding address, the reelected President Hermann Kant once again stressed the commitment to peace. "The following were elected vice presidents of the association: Yuriy Brezan, Gerhard Holtz-Baumert, Rainer Kerndl, Joachim Nowotny, and Max Walter Schulz. Gerhard Henniger is again first secretary. The new Presidium of the association includes 16 members, while 83 members were elected to the Executive Committee." At the end of the congress the presidium of the association gave an international press conference at which Hermann Kant reported on the work of the congress.

SED LEADERS CONGRATULATE CDU'S GOETTING

Honecker Greetings

LD091022 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 0201 GMT 9 June 83

[Text] Berlin, 9 Jun (ADN) -- The SED Central Committee praises Gerald Goetting, chairman of the CDU and deputy chairman of the GDR State Council, as a politician and statesman whose work has been linked for decades with the GDR's successful growth and development. A greetings message signed by Erich Honecker on the politician's 60th birthday stresses his important contribution toward cooperation between Christians and Marxists in the GDR, which is reflected in the joint struggle for peace and socialism.

The congratulatory message goes on to say: You consistently place your experience and knowledge in the service of our socialist cause and contribute substantially to the fact that members and officials of the CDU accomplish independent, creative achievements for the all-round strengthening of our socialist fatherland.

Sindermann Presents Award

LD091028 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 0809 GMT 9 Jun 83

[Text] Berlin, 9 Jun (ADN) -- Very cordial greetings and congratulations from the SED Central Committee on the 60th birthday of Gerald Goetting, chairman of the CDU and deputy chairman of the GDR State Council, were conveyed on Thursday by members of the SED Central Committee Politburo Horst Sindermann, president of the GDR People's Chamber and deputy chairman of the State Council, and Joachim Herrmann, SED Central Committee Secretary.

On behalf of the general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council, Horst Sindermann presented the award of "Hero of Labor" to the meritorious figure. Present to congratulate him and attend the award ceremony were Central Committee member Wolfgang Rauchfuss, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers, Secretary of the State Council Heinz Eichler, and other members of the People's Chamber Presidium, as well as head of a department in the SED Central Committee, Waldemar Pilz.

Congratulations were also conveyed to the CDU chairman by chairmen of the other parties and mass organizations, the International Friendship League, the GDR Martin Luther Committee, representatives of churches and religious communities at home and abroad, friends and comrades.

EVANGELICAL CHURCH SYNOD MEETS IN E. BERLIN

AU061640 East Berlin NEUE ZEIT in German 4 Jun 83 p 1

[NZ report: "Extraordinary Session of the Evangelical Church of the Union: Bishop Dr Wollstadt Elected Council Chairman"]

[Summary] Berlin (NZ) -- "The sixth synod of the Evangelical Church of the Union [EKU] -- area GDR -- has met for a 2-day extraordinary session in Berlin.

A church law on service regulations for parsons and problems related to a more intensive community life of the eighth Evangelical Land Churches in the GDR are on the agenda of the synod members from five Evangelical Land Churches. With the proposed church draft law on service regulations for parsons which has been discussed for several years, it is intended to achieve a uniform solution for all the churches of the Federation of Evangelical Churches in the GDR.

"At the opening of the synod session in Berlin's language seminary, Superintendent Herbert Karpinski, president of the synod, announced that the EKU Council -- area GDR -- had unanimously reelected Bishop Dr Hanns-Joachim Wollstadt of Goerlitz as council chairman at its session on 1 June 1983. Consistorial President Martin Kramer of Magdeburg was also reelected as deputy council chairman."

At the opening of the session, the 63 synod members from the Evangelical Church in Berlin Brandenburg, the Evangelical Church of the Goerlitz church region, the Greifswald Evangelical Land Church, and from the Evangelical Church of the Saxony church province, as well as other participants and guests met for a devine service. The sermon was read by Goerlitz Bishop Dr Hanns-Joachim Wollstadt.

The EKU synod session will end today with the plenum's adoption of decisions on the issues submitted.

NORDIC-GERMAN CHURCH CONVENT MEETS IN GUESTROW

AU061519 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 3 Jun 83 p 3

[ADN Report: "Endorsing Peace Is the Churches' Concern -- Reception for Nordic-German Church Convent"]

[Summary] Guestrow (ADN) -- "The common responsibility of the churches in the Baltic Sea countries for preserving life and peace was expressed at a reception given by the state secretary for church affairs for the Nordic-German Church Convent, which is currently meeting in the GDR. At the festive Wednesday evening meeting, Deputy State Secretary Hermann Kalb, along with the participants and representatives of the host churches, welcomed numerous personalities from the social sphere.

Present were Wolfgang Heyl, deputy CDU chairman; Fred Schwoerke, deputy chairman for internal affairs of the Council of Schwerin Berzirk; Provost D. Henrik Hauge (Norway), president of the Nordic German Church Convent; and Bishops Dr Horst Gienke (Greifswald), Dr Johannes Hempel (Dresden), Dr Werner Krusche (Magdeburg), and Dr Heinrich Trathke (Schwerin), from the GDR; Erick Vikstroem and Aimo Nikolainen from Finland; Georg Hille from Norway; and Dr Sven Ingebrand, from Sweden."

In his welcoming speech, Hermann Kalb noted that, beyond the theological concern, the convent has helped to develop a policy of coexistence in the Baltic Sea area. In his reply, Provost D. Henrik Hauge referred to the start of the Nordic German Church Convent in the early fifties and pointed out that it has always been especially interested in making a contribution toward understanding among peoples and good relations among the Baltic Sea region countries through discussions among the churches.

"Dr Joergen Larsen of Copenhagen gave cordial thanks for the hospitality that has always been shown to the Convent in the GDR."

CSSR LEADERS EXPRESS THANKS FOR GREETINGS

AU061612 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 3 Jun 83 p 2

[ADN Report: "CSSR Thanks for Congratulations on Liberation Day"]

[Text] Berlin (ADN) -- Gustav Husak, general secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee and CSSR president, and Lubomir Strougal, chairman of the CSSR Government, have conveyed the following message to Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council:

Distinguished Comrades: On behalf of the CPCZ, the government, and the entire Czechoslovak people, as well as on our own behalf, we thank you cordially for your affectionate greetings and congratulations on the 38th anniversary of Czechoslovakia's liberation by the glorious Soviet Army.

The historic victory of the Soviet people over fascism has enabled the peoples of our countries to embark on the road of relations of friendship and fraternal alliance as well as of comprehensive cooperation under the leadership of the Marxist-Leninist parties, for the first time in history. In firm alliance with the Soviet Union and the other countries of the socialist community, in the future we shall also tread the road of consolidation and development of these relations in building socialism in our countries, in joint efforts to press for the principled peace policy of the Warsaw Pact states. We wish you, distinguished comrades, all communists and the GDR fraternal people much success in implementing the decisions of the 10th SED Congress.

WORKING PROGRAM IN AGRICULTURE WITH AUSTRIA

AU061335 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 4/5 Jun 83 p 2

[Summary] Vienna (ADN) -- On 3 May the delegation of the GDR Ministry for Agriculture, Forestry and Foodstuffs Industry headed by Minister Bruno Lietz ended its 5-day visit to Austria. "Bruno Lietz and his host, Guenter Haiden, minister for agriculture and forestry, signed a working program of scientific-technological cooperation for 1983-84." It is based on an agreement concluded between the two ministries on development of scientific-technological cooperation in 1981. The delegation earlier had talks at the Agriculture Ministry on further implementing the agreement. "Both ministers noted with satisfaction that cooperation in their sectors so far has developed positively. It is to be expanded continuously." During its visit the GDR delegation visited various production and research institutions.

EAST BERLIN MAYOR IN VIENNA, MEETS OFFICIALS

AU061333 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 4/5 Jun 83 pp 1-2

[Summary] Vienna (ADN) -- "On 3 June, Erwin Lanc, Austrian foreign minister, received for a talk the mayor of Berlin, Erhard Krack, who is in Vienna at the invitation of the mayor of Vienna, Leopold Gratz.

"During the talk, Erhard Krack conveyed greetings from the GDR foreign minister that were reciprocated by Erwin Lanc. Both partners in the talk noted that good relations between the communal politicians of the capitals and other big cities of Europe, as well as their friendly cooperation are an important element for detente and securing peace."

On the same day Erhard Krack met with Friedrich Epstein, president of the Austria-GDR Society, and its general secretary, Helmut Zink. The delegation also visited several insitutions in Vienna and met with various representatives of the city government of Vienna.

STOPH RECEIVES NORWAY'S FISHERIES MINISTER

AU031206 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 1 Jun 83 p 2

[Summary] Berlin (ADN) -- On 31 May Willi Stoph, GDR Council of Ministers chairman, received for a talk Thor Listau, minister for fisheries of the Kingdom of Norway, who is in the GDR at the invitation of the minister for district-managed industry and foodstuffs industry for talks on the further development of cooperation in the field of fisheries. "The Council of Ministers chairman discussed the initiatives the GDR is undertaking together with the Soviet Union and the other socialist countires to stop the arms race and eliminate the danger of a nuclear world conflagration." They agreed that the activities aimed at securing peace must be intensified and international cooperation continued for the benefit of the peoples.

FRENCH PREMIER MEETS TRANSPORTATION MINISTER

AU071424 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 6 Jun 83 p 1

[Text] Paris (ADN) -- On Saturday, Otto Arndt, GDR minister for transportation, met with Pierre Mauroy, prime minister of the French Republic, for a talk in Paris. At the talk, during a dinner that Mauroy gave for the foreign guests of honor at the 35th international air and space travel exhibition at Le Bourget, near Paris, the head of government expressed pleasure over the fact that the GDR minister had honored the invitation of the French Government. He regards the official visit as an expression of deepening cooperation in the transportation sector between the two countries.

LAW AUTHORITIES DISCUSS MOUNTING CRIME

LD071438 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1000 GMT 7 Jun 83

[Text] Police leaders and experts, the prosecutor's office, and the law courts are holding a joint meeting today to discuss the situation of law observance and the tasks of the aforementioned organs. If some data in the following report seems rather frightening, this is explained by the fact that the meeting has been dealing mainly with crime. Our correspondent Andras Fajer reports on Supreme State Prosecutor Karoly Szijarto's report:

[Fajer] Today -- and I am quoting the supreme prosecutor -- a new community of criminals is being formed whose members live a life of luxury derived from goods obtained by crime. Today an organized network of receivers is selling loot valued at 1.5 billion forints annually. Today criminals work under modern division of labor, are increasingly mechanized, and motorized and work according to prepared plans and sometimes information obtained from inside sources. Last year, more than 100,000 forints were stolen on 244 occasions and more than 1 million forints on 5, and in nearly a dozen cases embezzlement and fraud of several millions were uncovered. If it were not the subject of this report we would welcome the fact that in private homes objects of increasing value, removable objects, can be found. Many specialized criminals, according to the supreme prosecutor, are preparing to grab these by breaking and entering. The number of violent crimes is also increasing. These attacks are more and more brutal and violent and in most cases motivated by alcohol and primitive urges.

Bribing in trade, in the services, and in the health field has become a frequent, almost everyday, occurrence. Economic crimes are also increasing. According to Dr Karoly Szijarto, it is for this reason that the success rate of criminal investigation is decreasing. This official-sounding definition refers to the proportion of crimes solved. In 1982 this proportion was 47.3 percent, so more than half, nearly 40,000, cases were unsuccessful. In Budapest, there are districts where not even 1/5 of the investigations are successful. Regarding more dangerous cases, the situation is better because great resources are concentrated on these. Of crimes against a person, robberies and murders, the proportion is higher than 70 percent but it remains below 20 percent in the case of minor thefts.

The supreme prosecutor said a short time ago that the entire organization of criminal investigation in the future will better concentrate its resources and will simplify and at the same time speed up its activities in order to be more successful.

KADAR, VARKONYI, POZSGAY RECEIVE WPC'S CHANDRA

LD081112 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1000 GMT 8 Jun 83

[Text] Janos Kadar, has received Romesh Chandra, chairman of the WPC in Budapest, with whom he discussed the international situation and the world peace movement. Mrs Nandorne Sebestyen, president of the National Peace Council, and Barna Nagy Sarkadi, secretary general of the same organization, also participated in the talks. Romesh Chandra also held talks with Peter Varkonyi, secretary of the Central Committee, and Imre Pozsgay, secretary general of the Patriotic People's Front, as well as with representatives of the Hungarian churches and the WFDY. At the consultation, preparations for the world peace conference to be held in Prague at the end of the month were discussed, as well as the expansion of cooperation between the Hungarian peace movement and the WPC.

PRESS COMMENTARIES ON 12TH PZPR CC PLENUM

TRYBUNA LUDU Evaluation

AU081016 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 6 Jun 83 p 1

[Jan Ruszczyc commentary: "Following the 12th Plenum -- Activities Among People"; passages in uppercase published in boldface]

[Text] ONE OF THE MOST IMPORTANT ELEMENTS OF THE ACHIEVEMENTS OF THE 12TH PLENUM IS WHATEVER WAS SAID AT IT ABOUT OUR PARTY IN CONNECTION WITH THE EVALUATIONS OF THE COUNTRY'S CURRENT SOCIOPOLITICAL SITUATION.

THESE EVALUATIONS WERE UNEQUIVOCAL: THE PARTY HAS REGAINED THE INITIATIVE IN THE COUNTRY'S SOCIOPOLITICAL LIFE; THE MILITANCY OF PARTY RANKS IS INCREASING AND THEIR IDEOLOGICAL-POLITICAL COHESION IS INTENSIFYING; AND PARTY CELLS AND ORGANIZATIONS ARE INCREASINGLY EFFECTIVE IN THEIR WORK. ALL THIS IS TRUE, BUT, NEVERTHELESS, PARTY ACTIVITIES MUST BE MADE EVEN MORE EXACTING IN VIEW OF THE ENORMITY OF OUR TASKS.

"It is not easy to be a party member today. To be a party member today is to be a fighter and soldier of socialist Poland." These statements made by Comrade W. Jaruzelski in his concluding speech at the plenum are consistent with the true requirements of the present times. The point is that party members and party echelons are truly in the frontline of the present struggle for Poland's future.

Although we have behind us the most difficult and most dramatic period, the tasks facing us are as numerous as ever. The opponents of socialism have less scope for activities and their negative slogans are being rejected with increasing frequency. However, the tasks of the political struggle against the line of negation and adventurism continue to be extensive. At the same time, however, the range of constructive party tasks in the area of fostering social awareness and with regard to complicated problems in many spheres of the country's life, including the economy above all, is extending.

THE MAIN METHOD OF ACTIVITY IN THIS CONNECTION MUST BE THE SAME EVERYWHERE. THE PRIMARY POINT IS THAT PARTY MEMBERS ARE AS CLOSE TO THE PEOPLE AND THEIR AFFAIRS AS POSSIBLE, THAT THEY REGARD THE EFFORTS TO INTENSIFY THE TIES WITH NONPARTY PEOPLE, ABOVE ALL WITH WORK FORCES IN PLANTS, AS THEIR POLITICAL IMPERATIVE, AND THAT THEY WIN THE PEOPLE FOR THE PARTY PROGRAM. It is no less important for party members to set an example in implementing the tasks and norms of conduct laid down by the party and to become sponsors of collective social activities, which are always important and necessary even when they are promoted by just a small plant or a small group of people.

IT IS NOT ONLY WORDS THAT PRODUCE TRUST. WHAT WE NEED, ABOVE ALL, ARE DEEDS AND GOOD EXAMPLES CREATED BY OUR OWN ATTITUDES AND EFFORTS. Everyone, wherever he may work, can become a model of discipline and reliability in work. Unfortunately, there are dangers attendant upon every job in that it may produce useless goods. It is impossible to reconcile such "production" with a model party attitude.

The 12th plenum pointed out that the progress in activating party echelons is unequal. It often happens that active party echelons are neighbors of passive party echelons. Activating weaker party echelons is an opportunity to increase the overall potential of the entire party.

IN ITS RESOLUTION THE CENTRAL COMMITTEE ADJUDGED THE INCREASED MILITANCY OF PRIMARY PARTY ORGANIZATIONS AS ONE OF THE ESPECIALLY IMPORTANT TASKS OF STRENGTHENING THE PARTY'S FORCES. THE EXPANDING FRONT OF SOCIAL ACTIVITIES -- TRADE UNION ORGANIZATIONS, SELF-GOVERNING BODIES IN INDUSTRIAL PLANTS AND IN RURAL AREAS, ASSOCIATIONS OF THE TECHNICAL INTELLIGENTSIA, AND VARIOUS SOCIAL ORGANIZATIONS -- IS BECOMING A BULWARK FOR PARTY ORGANIZATIONS. WHAT WE NEED IS THE SKILL OF ACTIVITY IN THIS BROAD FRONT AND THE SKILL OF USING IT AS AN IMPORTANT PLATFORM FOR THE PARTY'S TIES WITH NONPARTY PEOPLE AND FOR THE PARTY MEMBERS' INFLUENCE ON SOCIAL MILITANCY IN INDUSTRIAL PLANTS AND OTHER COMMUNITIES.

THE PARTY'S PROGRAMMATIC THESES ARE BEING TESTED IN ACTION AND THE PARTY LINE, WHICH WAS MAPPED BY THE NINTH PARTY CONGRESS ALMOST 2 YEARS AGO, IS BEING IMPLEMENTED. The unchangeability of the main ideological and political principles that we define as the line of struggle, accord, and socialist renewal helps create trust in the party. We should skillfully propagate the truth that the party has countered and continues to counter the adventurism and conspirational activities of the opponents of the party with solicitude for Poland's existence and independence, for a strong people's state, for consolidating the socialist principles in public life, for prudence, and for promoting talks with people in order to convince them.

TO BE IN THE FRONTLINE MEANS TO BE BOLD IN DEFENDING THE PARTY LINE, TO WAGE EVEN MORE EFFECTIVELY THE POLITICAL STRUGGLE AGAINST THE OPPONENTS OF SOCIALISM, TO DEPRECIATE THEIR INTENTIONS, AND TO DISPLAY THEIR SERVILISM VIS-A-VIS THE FOREIGN CENTERS OF ANTI-POLISH SUBVERSION.

Although areas of social passivity are still there, there are more and more Poles who, regardless of their differing views, are ready to act jointly. Maintaining their ideological identity, party members should respond to manifestations of the resolution to act constructively and patriotically in favor of socialist Poland.

Every positive action calls for overcoming resistance and weaknesses. Resolutely rejecting attempts to present our situation in only black colors, participants at the 12th plenum warned against self-complacency and efforts to embellish reality. Criticism of defects, self-critical evaluations of results, and a resolute and uncompromising struggle against whatever hinders the country from overcoming its crisis and whatever harms the interests of our socialist fatherland are the instruments of our party political work.

RZECZPOSPOLITA Praises Achievements

AU081058 Warsaw RZECZPOSPOLITA in Polish 6 Jun 83 pp 1, 2

[Unattributed commentary: "More Accord, More Battle"]

[Text] "The most dramatic things are behind us, the most difficult ones are ahead of us," General Wojciech Jaruzelski said in his speech which concluded the 12th PZPR Central Committee plenum. "Much effort and time are still needed to achieve full normalization. However, it is necessary even now to work in such a way as to ensure that the processes of national rebirth are marked with increasing force by the lines and premises of the country's further socialist development, which is free from distortions and deformations, which is socially effective, and which is based on the reformed system of state and economic management and on the regenerated and reinforced potential of the working people's socialist consciousness and civic militancy."

The 12th PZPR Central Committee plenum has clearly shown that the consistent and firm implementation of the line of the Ninth Extraordinary PZPR Congress by the party and state bodies has brought tangible effects. During the 2 years that have elapsed since the ninth congress, we have stepped firmly along the road to building firm foundations by overcoming all the mistakes in the functioning of the state and economy that caused People's Poland's greatest socioeconomic crisis. At the same time, a dam has been erected against political anarchy and the destructive activities aimed against the state, and consequently against society. We have not given in to the threats and pressure exerted by imperialist circles in the West. The systemic and economic reforms aimed at firmly establishing socialist renewal and wide national accord have been commenced and are being continued. Today we can honestly say that as much has been achieved as was possible under the difficult and complicated conditions, and that what the party, state authorities, and society were capable of doing during this period has been put to correct use.

The plenum has fully confirmed that the line of the ninth congress, a line of battle, accord, and reforms, is proving itself in practice and is being consistently implemented. The party and state leadership, it was stressed during the discussions, have proved equal to the demands for historic responsibility for the fate of socialism in Poland and for the stability of our state's basic structures.

"One has to have a lot of resilience and courage and also political realism and responsibility, to lead the party this way," said Stanislaw Weglinski from the Murcki coalmine. "Our party's leadership has confirmed that it possesses these characteristics. That is why the political and economic situation in the state is becoming stable. That is why I and many of my fellow comrades give the leadership our full support at our work posts and in our political activity. December 1981 should have convinced all those who are losing sleep through fear that the party is departing from the principles of socialism. December 1981 has shown that the party is capable of firmly defending its ideals and principles, as well as defending the state built on them. That month should also dispel the illusions of those who have tried or are still trying to weaken the party and harm the state."

The increasingly clear signs of progress in basic issues concerning the development of the state and society, and the concrete, tangible achievements that have been made, cannot disguise the range of difficulties, shortcomings, and dangers that still exist. A realistic assessment of today's reality allows a cautious optimism which is far removed from self-satisfaction. For the situation is still difficult in every sector of life which determines the possibility of emerging from the crisis and the time in which to do this. There is still a lot of uncertainty, fear, and expectation in society, including that among party members, it was said during the plenum. People are suffering from the effects of the economic crisis. Besides having brought the positive results which can already be felt, reform is still encountering a range of barriers and obstacles. A range of negative social phenomena are making themselves known, such as waste, mismanagement, bureaucracy, neglect of people, and social pathology.

These unfavorable trends, which particularly affect everyday life, do not remain without influence on the consciousness of society, on its feeling of law and order, and on the processes of rebuilding confidence between the authorities and the citizens and increasing the state's authority and the party's prestige among society. Both the state and the party are being attacked with increasing viciousness both by the domestic opposition and by the reactionary centers in the West that support this opposition.

A characteristic of the current stage of political battle is the fact that the greater the progress achieved in stabilization and in calming social moods, the louder and more provocative is the behavior of the opposition groups which are treading the ground beneath their feet more and more firmly. Let us not allow room in Poland for hostile forces and hostile activity, the PZPR Central Committee first secretary said during the plenum. However, we do need constructive criticism which supports socialism, which is honest, and which is sensitive to mistakes. Every person with a creative potential counts in the national and social balance sheet. The plenum has clearly given its support for a consistent, open state policy aimed at encouraging citizens' activity among all social circles who care about the good of socialist Poland.

More and more people can see this and more and more can understand that only by means of active social joint activity between the state authorities and society with its organizations can we effectively overcome the crisis in all its forms, enhance the progress of democracy, and rebuild the state's strength and prestige. It is not words that speak about the intentions of the authorities, but facts. Hence, the growing social support for the actions of the authorities is expressed not in declarations, but in the constantly improving daily work of hundreds of thousands of people, and also in the ever-increasing activity of citizens in the Patriotic Movement for National Rebirth, and in the activity of the new trade unions and self-management bodies and numerous social organizations.

It is the activity of people which forms the state's strength, just as the party gains its strength from the consciousness and activity of its members. These truths, which form themselves into one indivisible whole in a socialist state, have been fully reflected in the plenum's talks and resolutions. Today, the situation demands a clear and firm choice, either to be for socialism or against it. There is no other choice. Hence the plenum's important conclusion that we need more accord and more battle today. For there is no doubt that the development of democratic joint participation by citizens in state affairs and firmly establishing the principles of people's authority means the fulfillment of those citizens' aspirations which result from a socialist consciousness and the activity of people who want to be behind and are behind the socialist renewal.

"Our constant target," Gen Wojciech Jaruzelski said during the plenum, "is a strong and legalistic state which draws for its strength on the authenticity of the various forms of socialist democracy, and which -- thanks to its strength, efficiency, and authority -- is able to implement and develop this democracy and safeguard it against a return of anarchy. But the state is not a target in itself. It is an expression of the aspirations and role of the working people. It is expected to serve its society, ensure its interests, and increase its achievements. Together with citizens, it is expected to pass and execute both the just laws and the duties that must be fulfilled if Poland is to develop. It has to do this precisely together with citizens, that is, with the support of their genuine, real, and militant activities.... Our strength lies in a clearly-mapped course and in the consistency with which we follow it. Keeping one's word and confirming one's credibility are the foundations on which we will rebuild our confidence, and then our support."

RZECZYWISTOSC CRITICIZES POLITYKA, PERIODICALS

AU081525 Warsaw RZECZYWISTOSC in Polish 5 Jun 83 p 2

[Jerzy Pardus commentary: "More Calm"]

[Text] Despite appearances, the most difficult thing is to write about one's own community.

Since this issue will be published at the time when the Congress of the Association of Journalists of the PPR is held, it was absolutely necessary to do such writing for reasons that are not only political. Despite the arrogant statements made by the group of journalists who have now been employed by NIEWIDOMY SPOLDZIELCA, the Association of Journalists of the PPR has become a representative body of the journalistic community in the full meaning of the word. It totals about 5,300 journalists, which is over 70 percent of all journalists, and the fact is that not all young journalists can be admitted to it.

Excluded from the association is also a small group of journalists who are not in opposition to the government, but seem to be in "opposition" to the association because they are offended by the fact that it was not their concept that was supported by the majority of the journalistic community. This is a significant fact and worthy of more profound contemplation, all the more so since this small group wants to peddle rather arbitrary appraisals and even to impose them on others....

The divisions, which were deep not so long ago and which were promoted from various directions by various circles, seem to have been eliminated. The ostracism attempted against some newspapers, including ours, has proved to be a bankrupt concept because not only have journalists, scientists, and writers been found who are willing to cooperate and to accept, above all, the ideological line and not rumors and slanders, but the base of authors also continues to expand. In addition, we have noticed that the number of our readers has been increasing -- moderately, it is true, but increasing -- since January 1983.

Divisions have been eliminated but ideological and political orientations are still there. The ones peddled by the trio of POLITYKA, TU I TERAZ, and SZPLŁKI are especially characteristic, and I think that there is no need to describe them in detail. Attentive readers who read these publications consistently have their own views about them. The ideological connections of these publications -- these connections are expressed inter alia by promoting people who are presented as Marxists but who departed from Marxism a long time ago -- are remarkable. The obstinacy with which these publications try to combat and defame people who hold different views and who are convinced that it was not the ideas of scientific socialism but the roads to its implementation in Poland that failed is also remarkable. We can only speculate on why they have become so ferocious. Perhaps one reason is that they are gradually losing their monopoly on shaping the views of the public, that an intellectual formation is slowly emerging which will be able to present to the decision-making bodies alternative programs and draft solutions to various general problems, and that the concepts worked out by this formation find a better reception in the broad circles of the public than in the small select groups.

We can observe an astounding phenomenon when we compare PRZEGLAD TYGODNIOWY with TU I TERAZ, both of which are addressed to the same reader and both edited by the groups of creative people who are connected with and are members of the suspended Union of Polish Writers. Both began to appear under martial law, both are printed in Warsaw, and both use the same printing paper. I do not know whether they have the same funds (jobs for journalists, wages, and the size of the fees fund). The thing is that PRZEGLAD TYGODNIOWY has been able to attract enough readers to sell about 160,000 copies, whereas TU I TERAZ sells 6 or 7 times fewer copies, even though it is receiving far more publicity. I think that what matters here is the moral tone of articles, the methods used vis-a-vis polemical people, and the ethical attitudes of the authors, which can be noted over a longer period of time. This is what matters despite appearances and despite those who in the depth of their souls despise public opinion. Readers can evaluate the standards of articles themselves and see the purpose of their publication.

I will always maintain that our people are no worse than other people and I am sorry when casual observers tell us that, insofar as our people's intellectual potential is concerned, we are "in the group of the most highly industrialized countries." This is why it is necessary to repeat here once again that he who regards his own people as a herd of fools likes to toy with the idea of dictatorship and he who regards them as normal is a champion of democracy.

The present phenomena have strengthened this conviction of mine. I have already mentioned PRZEGLAD TYGODNIOWY. SPRAWY I LUDZIE is now selling more copies than planned, and what Brunon Rajca wrote recently in SZPILKI about ZYCIE LITERACKIE misses the truth, to put it mildly, for who will believe that GAZETA KRAKOWSKA (whose chief editor I know and respect) earns so much as to be able to support ZYCIE LITERACKIE? By the way, I think that ZL [ZYCIE LITERACKIE] will soon sell twice as many copies as TIT [TU I TERAZ] does. And what about us? [RZECZYWISTOSC] I am an optimist. The attempts to ostracize us; the pressure on authors not to write for us; the efforts to persuade some of our journalists to write articles that would compromise our weekly (these journalists were promised guaranteed employment in other periodicals); the practice of putting our weekly under the counter and of delivering it to kiosks a week too late (there were only a few cases of this, fortunately); the conspiracy of silence about notable articles in our weekly, not necessarily including those that analyze certain political events and attitudes; the slanderous campaign against us waged by POLITYKA, TU I TERAZ, and SZPILKI; the action to supply the authorities with "reports" on "troublemaking"; the ever-circulating rumors that our weekly would be abandoned; blackmail and threats; and so on, have failed.

It should be mentioned here that our weekly is also being ferociously attacked by WE [WOLNA EUROPA -- Radio Free Europe]....

Gentlemen, in view of this, show more moderation, calm, and dignity. Blind anger is futile.

JOURNALISTS CONGRESS ENDS DEBATES 5 JUNE

AUO81337 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 6 Jun 83 pp 1-2

[PAP report: "The First Congress of the Association of Journalists of the PPR Is Over"]

[Excerpts] Following its 3-day debates, the 1st Congress of the Association of Journalists of the PPR ended in Warsaw on 5 June. The delegates, who represented all journalist centers of the country, evaluated the 14 months of the association's activities; drew up the association's action program for the next 4 years, the statute, and other documents on internal organization; and elected the association's central authorities.

The first session of the main administration of the association elected Klemens Krzyzagorski as chairman of the association; Wieslaw Bek, Florian Dluzak, and Henryk Maziejuk as deputy chairmen; Andrzej Maslankiewicz as general secretary; Stanislaw Reperowicz as chairman of the Main Revision Commission; and Jan Brodzki as chairman of the Supreme Journalist Court.

On Saturday the congress was attended only by the delegates. After a debate lasting several hours, it approved the draft statute of the association, which defines it as a professional and creative organization, whose character is determined by the socio-political importance of the journalistic profession in People's Poland and by a sense of responsibility on the part of journalists who fulfill their professional functions in the interest of the people and the socialist state.

The association operates as a self-governing organization within the constitutional and legal order of the PPR, recognizes the PZPR's leading role in the state, and develops relations with the state and political authorities on the principle of cooperation and mutual understanding. The association's aims include efforts to provide reliable and comprehensive information for the citizens through the mass media and to ensure that journalists have access to all kinds of information except legally protected secrets, the right to express various views, and the right to criticize and to effectively intervene with the help of the press, radio, television, and movies.

Speaking in the discussion during the 5 June debate, Government Press Spokesman Jerzy Urban said that if the state authorities are to fruitfully implement the PZPR program in cooperation with other parties and organizations in the government coalition, the journalists must participate in the processes by which decisions are made and must critically evaluate the results of these decisions. This is precisely how we view the scope and range of the cooperation between the power apparatus and the journalists association. The unity of basic aspirations, which links the state authorities and the journalists in the association, is a common platform for a profound cooperation. It represents a value of enormous significance because the ties between state policy and public opinion would be defective in its absence. In 1981 we experienced the results of the breakdown of some journalist links between the power apparatus and people. These results were grave for the state's performance and for the state of social awareness.

J. Urban declared his readiness to help journalists, especially those from newspapers other than the Warsaw ones, in their contacts with representatives of the central administration. In such cases eventual criticism will be based on an accurate knowledge of the position of the authorities and on complete documentation. The Government Press Bureau will also intervene if journalists are hindered from reaching the sources of information. State authorities, J. Urban stated, will do all that is necessary and useful to make it easier for the press, radio, and television to function properly.

In its ideological-political declaration the First Congress of the Association of Journalists of the PPR states inter alia that Polish journalism should fulfill its social mission, especially at the present time.

Participating in developing and consolidating socialist democracy, in overcoming the sociopolitical and economic crisis, and in popularizing the partnerlike model of relations between the PZPR and the ZSL and the SD is our basic duty, the declaration states. We will work to restore Poland to its proper position in the world and its place in the socialist community of peoples, of which we are and will be an inseparable part. We are convinced that we can fulfill this duty only if we recognize the PZPR's leading role and if we act in the spirit of the program the PZPR drew up at its ninth congress. We will strive to rehabilitate the meaning of work, convinced that all members of the PZPR and other parties, nonparty people, believers, and nonbelievers can share in praising work that is effective, well organized, and well paid. We will do all we can to ensure that reliable information, well-founded articles on objective polemics, and responsible criticism in the Polish mass media help to promote our people's high standards of political culture.

The resolution "On the Struggle Against Anti-Polish Activities of Western Propaganda Centers" stresses that the most modern means of telecommunications, which should be used to bring nations closer together, are now being totally used by the Western governments to wage psychological war and political subversion against the socialist countries. Poland is one of the main targets of this war and subversion. The First Congress of the Association of Journalists of the PPR resolutely condemns this aggression and regards unceasing interference in the internal affairs of a sovereign state as a cynical abuse of the principles of the freedom of speech.

Energetically and consistently combating the activities of the centers that are waging propaganda aggression against Poland, Polish journalists will cooperate with all those forces in the West, especially with journalists, that are realistic and do not succumb to anti-Polish hysteria because they are mindful of the supreme interests of peace.

The programmatic resolution of the congress instructed the main administration to take care of the dignity of the journalistic profession and of the credibility of the mass media. The main administration should ensure that representatives of the association actively share in the work on the laws relating to mass media and the journalistic community. Professing that the people have the right to complete and reliable information, the congress instructed the main administration to always ensure that the barriers hindering journalists from obtaining information are removed.

SUSPENDED WRITERS UNION BOARD ALLOWED TO MEET

LD090257 Warsaw Domestic Television Service in Polish 1730 GMT 8 Jun 83

[Excerpt] As the press spokesman of the Office of the Metropolitan City of Warsaw reports at the request of the chairman of the main board of the suspended Union of Polish Writers, the city authorities have permitted a meeting of the union's main board. It will take place on 15 June.

JARUZELSKI RECEIVES DELEGATION OF LAWYERS

LD090523 Warsaw PAP in English 2044 GMT 8 Jun 83

[Excerpt] Warsaw 8 June -- PUWP CC first secretary, Prime Minister Army General Wojciech Jaruzelski today received a delegation of the Polish lawyers' association in the presence of Political Bureau member, PUWP Central Committee Secretary Miroslaw Milewski. The 78-strong delegation led by chairman of the association Zdzislaw Czeszejko-Sochacki included representatives of all legal professions from all over Poland -- judges, prosecutors, defense counsels, legal counsellors, arbiters, state administration employees, lawyers working for the Polish Army, military and security service.

POLITYKA INTERVIEWS LOPATKA ON POPE'S VISIT

AU071308 Warsaw POLITYKA in Polish 4 Jun 83 pp 1, 7

[Stanislaw Podemski interview with Minister Adam Lopatka, head of the Office of Religious Affairs: "A Visit of Multifaceted Advantages"; date and place not given]

[Text] [Question] In 2 weeks time the pope will commence his visit to Poland. You have said at a recent press conference for foreign journalists that "the visit will be a step toward improving relations" between the state and the church. Can we decode this diplomatic generalization and ask: What will the church in Poland gain from this visit, what will the Holy See gain, and what will the government gain?

[Answer] This kind of question is indeed being asked from all sides, and the replies are accompanied by various kinds of speculations.

What will the church in Poland gain? There is no doubt that there will be a growth in religious feelings, the church's position will be stronger, and the significance of the church hierarchy will be laid bare.

What sort of advantages will the Vatican gain? The Vatican is the center of the Roman Catholic Church, which is concerned that the faith should spread everywhere, that it should be maintained and strengthened. But the Roman Catholic Church will also reap another very important advantage. The church wants to be present in all parts of the world and on all continents, including in the socialist world and in the bloc of socialist states. From the Vatican's point of view, the papal visit to Poland is, above all, the church's presence in the socialist world.

What will the state gain? Above all, a certain desire expressed by a large section of society will be satisfied: the desire to host John Paul II in Poland. Next, there are political forces in the world today which are undermining the Yalta and Potsdam Agreements. As we know, the program of the papal visit envisages a visit to Wroclaw and St Anna Mountain [Gora Swietej Anny], in other words, a visit to places which Poland has regained after many centuries as a result of those very agreements. Visiting and being received by the Polish church and Polish Catholics in these cities means that the pope is behind the Potsdam Agreement. Finally, as a result of John Paul II's visit, the gap in the blockade being imposed by the United States and some NATO states will widen somewhat. The arrival of the head of the Vatican state and of the church will make it considerably more difficult to continue this policy which is unfavorable for us. This is my answer to the question of who will benefit from the coming visit and what sort of benefits he will obtain.

[Question] There is still one delicate issue: In circles which are hostile toward the authorities and which are against the pope's arrival, fear is expressed that the martial law government will gain an extra moral trump card as a result of the visit.

[Answer] I know what you mean. Our authorities are not seeking blessings, since they obtain these from other sources. For they express the most vital interests of the Polish nation, and they have the active support of a considerable part of the nation. We also know that the church is not making any connections between such thoughts and the visit.

[Question] Are there any areas in church-state relations that cannot be controlled by the church and state authorities in Poland and yet demand acceptance by the head of the Roman Catholic Church?

[Answer] There are matters which concern things outside Poland, and therefore require agreements between the Vatican and the Polish state: the establishment of diplomatic relations, solving the problem of the legal status (according to Polish law) of the papal theological academy in Krakow which was created by a unilateral papal act, or allowing a Polish edition of OSSERVATORE ROMANO to be distributed in Poland -- all these matters can only be controlled by agreements between two states. (As far as the last case is concerned, such an agreement has already been made.)

[Question] When will diplomatic relations between Poland and the Vatican be established and what is the practical sense of these relations? It is generally considered that in view of the considerable independence of local churches, the role of a nuncio would be limited to a purely representative, ceremonial, and protocol function.

[Answer] In January this year, the Polish minister of foreign affairs expressed at the Sejm forum the government's readiness to establish diplomatic relations with the Holy See. There is no official reply to this proposal now, but one can assume that a reply will be given at the right time and under the right conditions.

For the time being the Polish Episcopate is fulfilling a double role, so to speak. On the one hand, it is performing the duties of any episcopate, but on the other hand it is acting as a certain go-between in contacts between our authorities and those of the Vatican. Establishing a nuncio in Warsaw and an ambassador in the Vatican will mean the creation of a new channel of contacts of full value, independent of the Episcopate. Every nuncio has the right to look into the affairs of the local church. He is "the eye and the ear of the pope" with regard to the church in the country to which he is accredited.

[Question] What will be the agenda and subject matter of the meetings between the state authorities and the supreme head of the church?

[Answer] It is too early to give details since at present, only talks between the Polish and the Vatican foreign ministers are taking place. In any case, certain features of these meetings are already known. We know, for example, that the premier of the PPR and the noble guest will make speeches and will exchange symbolic gifts....

[Question] What kind of gifts?

[Answer] We do not know yet.

There will be talks between the State Council chairman, the premier, John Paul II, and the primate of Poland; and also between a group of Polish Government representatives, members of the pope's entourage, and members of the chief council of the Episcopate.

[Question] Will there be an eye-to-eye talk between John Paul II and General Wojciech Jaruzelski?

[Answer] One cannot rule this out, although, as I have already said, a talk between "several pairs of eyes" is being proposed at present.

The subject of the talks has not been firmly decided yet, but it is not difficult to imagine what it will be: international and world affairs, the struggle for peace, activity against the stepped-up arms race involving nuclear arms, certain matters concerning Europe, the currently ineffective Madrid CSCE conference which has been dragging on for many months (and in which Polish and Vatican delegations are taking an active part), and finally the whole range of affairs concerning church-state relations in Poland. These are what I consider the subject of these talks.

The general view is as follows: When planning the details of the visit, both sides -- the state side and the church side -- are concentrating on using the good experiences gained during the papal visit in 1979. There is no reason to depart from these experiences.

[Question] The foreign press, basing itself on reports from the underground, is suggesting that the pope's visit and the presence of very large numbers of foreign journalists will make it easier to stage rallies against the authorities. These rallies will reveal the numbers and strength of the underground, the foreign press says, and the situation will make it difficult for the peacekeeping forces to control them. Do you feel this possibility exists, or do you assume it will take place and you are prepared for it?

[Answer] Indeed, we wonder how the political opposition in Poland will make its presence known, and whether or not it will exploit the visit and the numerous religious gatherings. Time will bring the answer to these questions; what remains is to examine the probabilities. I am convinced that there will be no disturbances or rallies upsetting the public order during this period. There will be none because the authorities and the church steadfastly refuse to let them exist.

One can describe the opposition, the underground, and their foreign power-givers in various ways, but one cannot say they possess hidden feelings of suicide. So there will be no rallies, and this is in the opposition's own interest because rallies would lead to the opposition's forces and people being isolated from the community. Besides, the experience gained from earlier trips by the pope, to Nicaragua for example, show that rallies of this kind would be highly inconvenient for the Holy See.

Of course, preventive activity is being undertaken by the appropriate state and church bodies out of a desire to prevent such eventualities.

I have one more comment to make here: One can come across the view in Western papers that mass participation in religious gatherings signifies opposition to the state and the socialist system. This is a false view, although it probably suits the wishes of the person propagating it. The real picture looks different. Participation in such gatherings serves to satisfy religious needs, and in the case of the pope's visit, also curiosity. In individual cases perhaps, the presence of nonbelievers and people not connected with religion in a religious gathering may have the nature of a rally against the system, but I repeat that that is not the real picture.

[Question] Is there already a detailed budget connected with the visit and is it known how expenses will be shared by the church and the government?

[Answer] There is still no such budget, and I fear there will be none. However, it has been determined what the state is paying for and what the church is paying for, although, of course, the total costs will be borne by our community and in a two-fold manner. First -- the community will pay by having a reduced level of production, which is understandable at a time like this, and by covering the costs involved with the noble guest's arrival and stay. We are going to pay out of the state treasury for the pope's travels around Poland and those of his entourage, and for guaranteeing their security and that of people taking part in the gatherings. These expenses are considerable because they are connected with transporting many thousands of people from one place to another. The state will also cover the costs of sanitation connected with large public gatherings and will ensure health protection for their participants. The church, however, will pay for the building of altars and podiums and the preparation of parking lots, and will also be committed to recompense citizens and institutions for any damages that might arise as a result of the gatherings. It matters to the church that these gatherings should be large, and the authorities will place no obstacles in this respect. They will, however, take into account security, transportation, and supply difficulties.

[Question] Will at least part of the costs be recovered by the fees charged to foreign radio and television stations for broadcasts?

[Answer] It is estimated that the necessary television equipment and tapes will cost about \$700,000. The fees you mentioned will cover a considerable part of this sum but not all of it. Although over 1,000 foreign journalists are going to report on the pope's visit in Poland, this will certainly not be a source of income for broadcasts or television. However, the equipment that has been purchased will remain, and that will certainly be a considerable advantage.

[Question] Does the possibility exist of establishing a concordat between Poland and the Holy See?

[Answer] There is no such possibility, for the Constitution in force in Poland states that the church is separate from the state, and the principles behind state relations toward the church are set out in the laws, just like the church's legal and financial situation is. But it is not only this formal definition which influences a negative stance by the government toward a concordat. A concordat is an agreement between a state, which proposes it, and the Holy See, but it is not a full legal agreement and it infringes state sovereignty. Why? Because the subject of this agreement is relations between the authorities of a given country and its own citizens (the faithful, the clergy, and the church hierarchy). That is why I see no possibility of establishing a concordat. There is, however, a need to work out a law on state relations toward the church which would fill the existing legal loopholes and would replace the outdated legal regulations. Since the beginning of 1981, work has been going on by a joint team of state and church experts to prepare a draft law on state-church relations. This team is chaired by Professor J. Jodlowski on our side and by Z. Kaminski, bishop of Lublin, on the Episcopate's side. One can assume that this work will be completed this year.

I would like to add a few sentences to close our conversation, for there are certain facts concerning state-church relations which require explanation. Contacts between both partners are frequent and lively. They involve all levels, from the premier and the primate down to the lowest administrative and church authorities. Political and social issues are being dealt with during joint talks, since the authorities are not interested in theological problems or in exercising religion.

The church leadership often turns to the authorities with certain requests, reports, or opinions. Some circles display a tendency to regard every such move as a sign of worsening relations or as a forecast of such a worsening. The conviction is expressed at the same time that a failure to accede to every wish made by the church authorities is a violation of some superior values, for instance moral values. This is a misunderstanding. Even from the point of view of Catholic teachings, only the pope is considered infallible, and this only when he speaks out on questions of faith and morality.

It also happens that some representatives of state authority feel offended that the church authorities have submitted some document to them, and they wonder whether they should reply or not, whether they should accede to the request made to them or go against it. In this case as well, the only correct guideline is to observe the principles laid down in our Constitution. The Constitution says that citizens and organizations acting legally in Poland have the right to turn to the authorities with their problems and the authorities should even strive for such contacts. They should also take a stance on matters raised in letters and speeches by citizens. The Constitution foresees no restrictions here, and no restrictions toward the Roman Catholic Church and toward other churches. That is why the letters mentioned above are nothing extraordinary but a sign of participation in the implementation of our constitutional principles. In this way, a growth in stature by the church in our socialist sociopolitical system occurs, if I may say so. Today we no longer support the view that the church must always keep away from politics. The church has always occupied itself with politics by the nature of things. We are concerned, however, that when the church occupies itself with politics, it should do so on the basis of our Constitution and on the basis of a respect for Poland's international interests.

[Interviewer] Thank you for the interview.

REVIEW OF LOPATKA ARTICLE CRITICIZING CHURCH

AU081620 Warsaw RZECZYWISTOSC in Polish 5 Jun 83 p 2

[Press review completed by '(J.G.)']

[Excerpt] In his article entitled "The Principles of Religious Policy of the PPR" published in Issue 4 of NOWE DROGI, Adam Lopatka presents the values that our religious policy seeks to achieve and at which the state aims and acquaints the reader with reality in Poland.

According to the statistics for 1981, there were 14,660 Roman Catholic churches and chapels in Poland. Between 1944-70, 912 churches were rebuilt after being destroyed during the war, and 445 completely new churches were constructed. Between 1971-80, 741 permits were issued to build, rebuild or make extensions to churches and chapels. In 1981, 331 permits to build churches and 5 to build theological seminaries were issued. According to the figures published at the end of 1981, there are currently 21,059 priests, 9,603 monks, and 27,429 nuns training as novices in 46 higher theological seminaries. There are also some higher church colleges in operation, along with a state Academy for Catholic Theology. The presses of the Catholic Church published 60 books in one-time only editions of 1,825,959 copies each.

"The privileges which the clergy enjoy in certain matters," writes A. Lopatka, "are not viewed with any reservations by the public.... All kinds of pressure are nevertheless still being exerted on nonbelievers or children who do not attend religion lessons or take part in certain religious ceremonies in keeping with their parents' or guardians' wishes.... In some cases, demonstrations, meetings or lectures on political topics and artistic performances of antistate significance with political overtones directed against the state and the organs of law and order are organized in churches under the pretext of a religious ceremony....

Incidents unfortunately continue to occur in which some clergymen, and even bishops, have taken advantage of their positions, churches, and various religious ceremonies to combat and slander the socialist system, its fundamental social values, the socialist state, and its representatives, as well as to undermine and discredit Poland's international allies.... It is a known fact that various subversive, counterrevolutionary, and regressive forces have taken advantage of the influential circles within the Catholic Church and that despite this they have been defeated. Poland's postwar experiences along with those of 1980-82, times when counterrevolutionary groups and extremists from the trade union and student movement exploited the support given by these influential church circles to a great extent, lend force to this truth."

DPA REPORTS WALESA-POPE MEETING 'UNLIKELY'

LD081928 Hamburg DPA in German 1827 GMT 8 Jun 83

[Excerpts] Warsaw, 8 Jun (DPA) -- A meeting between the pope and the Polish workers' leader Lech Walesa during the visit by John Paul II to Poland seems increasingly unlikely. Walesa had apparently not received by Wednesday permission from the church for an audience with the pope, which he had asked for. In reply to a question on this, Walesa said in a telephone conversation from his home in Gdansk that he would make no statement. He is being "harassed" by the authorities, so there would be no meeting, Walesa said in the conversation with DPA. His driver, Mieczyslaw Wachowski, has had his driving license taken away for a speeding offense. He had not yet had an answer to his application for leave from his job at the Lenin shipyard during the pope's visit.

CSSR DELEGATION CONTINUES TALKS IN POLAND

LD070658 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1930 GMT 6 Jun 83

[Text] A delegation of the Czechoslovak Federal Assembly, headed by CPCZ Central Committee Presidium member and Federal Assembly Chairman Alois Indra, held talks with a delegation of the Polish Sejm in Warsaw today. The deputies exchanged information on the current political, social, and economic situation and on the activity of the representative bodies in both countries. They exchanged certain experiences in solving the crisis-ridden development in 1968-69 in Czechoslovakia and the current crisis in Poland. They also discussed bilateral cooperation between the two countries. In assessing the international situation they condemned attempts at political and economic discrimination against the socialist countries by the United States and some other Western states and emphasized that such attempts were doomed to failure. They also pointed to the dangerous neonazi and revanchist tendencies, in particular in West Germany. They noted the increase in the feverish arms buildup in the United States and other NATO countries and pointed out the significance of the peace initiatives of the Soviet Union and the Warsaw Pact nations. At the same time they expressed their support for the statement of the Soviet Government issued on 28 May 1983.

In honor of the delegation of the Czechoslovak Federal Assembly, Sejm Speaker Stanislaw Gucwa gave a dinner.

Jaruzelski, Olszowski Meet Delegation

LD090458 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1700 GMT 8 Jun 83

[Text] Today Army General Wojciech Jaruzelski, PZPR Central Committee first secretary and Council of Ministers chairman, received a delegation of the Czechoslovak Federal Assembly, including Alois Indra, CPCZ Central Committee Presidium member and chairman of the Assembly. The chairman of the Czechoslovak delegation conveyed to Wojciech Jaruzelski cordial greetings from Gustav Husak. He also expressed thanks for the cordiality with which the delegation was received in our country, and support for the efforts aimed at the further normalization of socioeconomic life and ensuring the prosperous development of Poland. During the conversation reference was made to the present threats to the international situation and the need to continue close cooperation between the parliaments and broad social forces of both countries in the defense of peace was stressed.

The delegation and its chairman also had a meeting with Foreign Minister Stefan Olszowski. Views were exchanged on the further development of bilateral relations, cooperation between Poland and Czechoslovakia in the international arena, and joint initiatives by both countries based on the Peace Program of the Soviet Union and the socialist community contained in the Prague Declaration of the Warsaw Pact advisory Political Committee.

HAGER ARRIVES IN WARSAW, GREETED BY CZYREK

LD090555 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 2007 GMT 8 Jun 83

[Text] Warsaw, 8 Jun (ADN) -- On Wednesday Kurt Hager, Politburo member and secretary of the SED Central Committee, arrived in Warsaw at the invitation of the PZPR Central Committee. At the airport he was warmly welcomed by Jozef Czyrek, Politburo member and secretary of the PZPR Central Committee. The talks, which begin on Thursday, are taking place within the framework of the exchange of delegations and experiences agreed on by the Central Committees of the two parties.

CHINESE AMBASSADOR INTERVIEWED ON COOPERATION

LD090342 Warsaw PAP in English 2003 GMT 8 Jun 83

[Excerpts] Warsaw 8 Jun -- The Warsaw PRZEGLAD TYGODNIOWY weekly carries an extensive interview with newly appointed China's Ambassador to Poland Yu Hongliang who discussed Chinese-Polish relations in various areas of life.

In economy, we pursue a policy of openness to the entire world without defining geographic directions. In doing so we are guided by the two principles: first -- to rely on our own resources, second -- the principle of equality and mutual advantages in China's relations with all countries. We wish to develop economic cooperation with each country from which we can learn something in modern technology, production process and organization of work.

Of course, China's open policy applies also to relations with Poland. Both our countries have been building socialism, being guided by their own national interests and under conditions that are specific to each of them, the Chinese ambassador said. We are convinced that Poland's economy represents a very big potential. We have already studied mutual possibilities and decided to cooperate with Poland consistently and on a large scale. We highly value Polish experts and will develop economic relations in all spheres where China and Poland have their mutual interests, the Chinese ambassador said.

POLISH WOMEN'S DELEGATION PAYS VISIT TO CUBA

LD052143 Warsaw PAP in English 2058 GMT 5 Jun 83

[Text] Havana 5 June -- A delegation of Polish women with member of PUWP CC Political Bureau, Zofia Grzyb and president of the main board of Polish Women's League, Jadwiga Biedrzycka stayed in Cuba. The delegation held talks with alternate member of the Political Bureau of the Communist Party of Cuba, president of the Federation of Cuban Women (FMC), Vilma Espín. The Polish guests met leaders of the Cuban revolution, Fidel Castro and Raul Castro Ruz.

DEPUTY FOREIGN MINISTER VISITS ETHIOPIA

LD031543 Warsaw PAP in English 1347 GMT 3 Jun 83

[Excerpt] Addis Ababa 3 June (PAPO -- Polish Deputy Foreign Minister Jozef Wiejacz has paid a visit to Addis Ababa. He was received by Chairman of the Provisional Military Administrative Council and Chairman of the Council of Ministers of Socialist Ethiopia Mengistu Haile Marian, whom he handed a message from Polish Prime Minister Army General Wojciech Jaruzelski. Minister Wiejacz had talks with Ethiopian Foreign Minister Goshu Wolde and Education Minister Bilelign Mandefro. Minister Wiejacz also visited the headquarters of the Organization of African Unity (OAU), where he met with OAU General Secretary Edem Kodjo.

OPREA, NICOLAE RECEIVE U.S. BUSINESSMAN

AU081828 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1730 GMT 8 Jun 83

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES 7/6/1983 -- Gheorghe Oprea, Romanian first deputy prime minister, received on June 8, T.A. Holmes, president of the management board of the U.S. company "Ingersoll Rand". They approached questions related to the collaboration in various fields between Romania and the United States of America. Emphasis was placed on the need for the expansion of the cooperation between relevant enterprises of Romania and the "Ingersoll Rand" Company.

The same day, the guest was also received by Ion M. Nicolae, Romanian deputy prime minister and they analyzed aspects of the economic cooperation between the American company and Romanian enterprises in the domain of oil, chemistry and other sectors, pointing to the need for a substantial increase of commercial exchanges.

DASCALESCU CABLES CONDOLENCES TO USSR

AU081829 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1735 GMT 8 Jun 83

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES 8/6/1983 -- In connection with the accident of the Soviet passenger liner "Aleksandr Suvorov" which produced casualties, Constantin Dascalescu, prime minister of the Romanian Government addressed heartfelt condolences to Nikolay Aleksandrovich Tikhonov, chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Soviet Union, and to the Council of Ministers of the USSR and asked that the bereaved families be conveyed feelings of compassion.

CEAUSESCU RECEIVES MOROCCAN DEFENSE CHIEF

AU081833 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1800 GMT 8 Jun 83

[Excerpt] Bucharest, AGERPRES 8/6/1983 -- On June 8 President Nicolae Ceausescu received Colonel Major Mohamed Achahbar, general secretary of the Administration of National Defence of the Kingdom of Morocco, now on a Romanian visit. On the occasion salutes were exchanged between President Nicolae Ceausescu and King Hassan II.

During the interview the sides evoked the positive evolution of the relations between Romania and Morocco, relations developing continuously in full agreement with the decisions made and understandings reached at top level. The sides expressed the joint wish to amplify and deepen these relations in the political, economic, technical, scientific, and in other domains of activity, to the advantage of both countries and peoples, of peace, detente and international cooperation.

The interview passed in a cordial, friendly atmosphere.

Colonel General Constantin Olteanu, minister of national defence of Romania, participated.

ANDREI MEETS TRADE OFFICIALS IN TEHRAN

AU081830 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1744 GMT 8 Jun 83

[Text] Tehran, (AGERPRES) 8/6/1983 -- Continuing his official visit of Tehran, Romanian foreign minister Stefan Andrei met the minister of trade and the minister of state for plan organization.

During the interviews the sides expressed satisfaction at the relations of cooperation existing between the two countries and looked into possibilities of amplifying and diversifying them particularly in the economic plane, in view of enhancing the trade exchanges and of intensifying the economic cooperation on mutually advantageous bases.

The interview passed in a cordial atmosphere.

Tehran Reportage

For Tehran reportage on Foreign Minister Stefan Andrei's visit to Iran, see the Iran section of the 8 June South Asia DAILY REPORT and subsequent issues.

CEAUSESCU RECEIVES JAPANESE DELEGATION

AU081832 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1755 GMT 8 Jun 83

[Excerpts] Bucharest AGERPRES 8/6/1983 -- On June 8 President Nicolae Ceausescu of Romania received a delegation of the Japanese organization "Soka Gakkai" led by Daisaku Ikeda, president of the organization, now on a Romanian visit.

The interview passed in a warm, cordial atmosphere.

OFFICIAL OUTLINES GOALS FOR MINING DEVELOPMENT

AU081018 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 0920 GMT 8 Jun 83

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES 8/6/1983 -- The Romanian geologists are expected to make available 100 new deposits of useful mineral substance to the mining units in the current five-year plan period (1981-1985), most of them of coal and fuel schists, polymetalliferous and copper ores, nonmetalliferous substances and iron ores. At the same time, the geologists will make important operations for tapping new crude deposits.

Special attention is paid to the energy-generating substances for which 72 percent of the funds assigned to geological research in this five-year plan will be consumed, showed Petru Cojean, deputy minister of geology, adding that the funds earmarked now are by 70 percent bigger than in the past five-year period.

The Romanian geological research pursues in this period the tapping of wide areas in order to ensure reserves of useful mineral substances bigger than the consumptions of the respective period. With oil and gas, for instance, besides the continuation of the investigations in the less exploited zones at depths down to 4,000 m, works will be intensified on the objectives lying at big depths in Oltenia, Muntenia and Moldova, their volume doubling as compared to the previous five-year period. With coal, to the end of diminishing as much as possible the distances of transportation and to meeting the local needs, researchers are planned to be intensified in zones with scarce coal in Moldova, Transylvania, Banat, South Oltenia and Muntenia. Geological works will be virtually extended to all fields likely to contain coal deposits.

JAPAN'S ABE SPEAKS AT 7 JUNE UNCTAD SESSION

OW080013 Tokyo KYODO in English 0004 GMT 8 Jun 83

[Text] Belgrade June 7 KYODO -- Japan's Foreign Minister Shintaro Abe Tuesday urged the ongoing UNCTAD VI Session in Belgrade to provide an impetus for the prompt establishment of a common fund for commodities.

In his speech to the session Abe said that the stability of commodity prices is very important to the steady development of the world economy and, especially for those developing countries relying upon commodity exports. An agreement on establishing a common fund for commodities was achieved in June, 1980, but has not yet been implemented because a number of countries have not ratified the agreement.

Abe was the eighth speaker at the second day session of the United Nations Conference for Trade and Development.

He called for pragmatic dialogue between developed and developing countries rather than abstract theorizing, through a shared awareness of interdependence and multinational linkage. As for the tasks of industrialized countries, Abe pointed to expansion and improvement of official development assistance (ODA), maintenance of the free trade system and a revitalizing of their domestic economies and achievement of sustained non-inflationary growth.

Regarding Japan, Abe said that Japan is continuing its efforts to expand and improve its ODA in line with the medium-term target of doubling the amount of ODA in five years to 1985. On the other hand, Abe also called on developing countries to make more efforts for self-assistance.

The Japanese foreign minister said that the developing countries should work to cope with the current economic difficulties "by reviewing their development plans, improving their economic management, and hence improving their current accounts."

In regard to the problem of the lower developing countries, Abe said Japan intends to "pay special heed to the economic vulnerability of the LDCS" in the various international debt relief operations mounted for debtor nations.

At the same time, he indicated that debt relief will be considered on a case by case basis, saying that such relief should be implemented on the basis of the circumstances of individual debtor nations.

MEETINGS, ACTIVITIES OF VISITING DIGNITARIES

Planinc Greets Gandhi

LD081302 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1206 GMT 8 Jun 83

[Excerpt] Belgrade, 8 Jun (TANJUG) -- Indian Prime Minister Indira Gandhi has arrived in Yugoslavia on an official and friendly visit at the invitation of the SFRY Presidency and president of the Federal Executive Council.

The Indian prime minister was met and welcomed with the customary military honors at Beograd Airport in Surcin by Milka Planinc, president of the Federal Executive Council; Branislav Ikonc, president of the Serbian Assembly Executive Council; Bogdan Bogdanovic, president of the Belgrade city assembly; and other personalities.

Also present at the welcome was Danilo Bilanovic, SFRY ambassador in New Delhi; Ashok Sen Chib, Indian ambassador in Belgrade [as received]; and Gamani Corea, UNCTAD secretary general. P.C. Alexander, chief secretary to the prime minister, M.K. Rasgotra, foreign secretary, and other personalities also arrived with the Indian prime minister in Belgrade.

Planinc, Gandhi Talks

LD090739 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 2045 GMT 8 Jun 83

[Text] Belgrade, 8 Jun (TANJUG) -- The central place in the Yugoslav-Indian talks held in the Palace of the Federation tonight was occupied by bilateral relations and cooperation between the two friendly and nonaligned countries. Premiers Milka Planinc and Indira Gandhi noted that bilateral relations were developing very successfully in all the fields and stressed that cooperation of that kind was also significant within the framework of cooperation between nonaligned and developing countries.

Satisfaction was expressed at the very high degree of cooperation between Yugoslavia and India, their traditional friendship and their close cooperation in the field of international relations.

Particular reference was made to the great role of the originators of our friendship and close cooperation, President Josip Broz Tito and Jawaharlal Nehru, who in their time laid the foundations of this cooperation, which has developed very successfully ever since.

Premier Milka Planinc particularly stressed the role played by Prime Minister Indira Gandhi in the intensification and consolidation of Indian-Yugoslav cooperation. Both sides noted that economic cooperation between the two countries was not keeping abreast of the friendly ties and general cooperation between the two countries and that commodity trade was stagnating. Consequently attention was drawn to the need to exert fresh efforts with the aim of overcoming the difficulties encountered in economic cooperation. This approach was also made desirable in the case of the two countries, it was stated, by the international economic situation and the situation in the world in general.

Yugoslavia and India are experiencing certain difficulties because of the difficulties which exist in the world economy, and consequently cooperation between them should be further invigorated, it was stated during today's talks. In this connection mention was made not only of the promotion of commodity trade but of the promotion of all forms of economic cooperation. Particular reference was made to the two countries' joint activity in other countries' markets, especially nonaligned countries' markets.

The Joint Committee for Economic and Scientific-Technical Cooperation which is meeting in Belgrade will concern itself more fully with these questions.

On the Yugoslav side the talks were attended by Lazar Mojsov, federal secretary for foreign affairs; Rikard Stajner, member of the Federal Executive Council; Danilo Bilanovic, SFRY ambassador to New Delhi; and others; and on the Indian side by the prime minister's chief adviser Dr P.C. Alexander, adviser on foreign affairs G.M. Rasgotra, Indian Ambassador to Belgrade Ashok Sen Chib [as received]; and others.

Planinc Dinner for Gandhi

LD090538 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1928 GMT 8 Jun 83

[Text] 8 Jun (TANJUG) -- Federal Executive Council President Milka Planinc gave a formal dinner in honor of Indian Prime minister Indira Gandhi in the Palace of the Federation at New Belgrade tonight.

During the dinner, which took place in a very cordial and warm atmosphere, Milka Planinc and Indira Gandhi exchanged toasts.

The dinner was attended by representatives of the socio-political, economic, and cultural life of Yugoslavia, representatives of the Yugoslav People's Army and the Indian prime minister's aides.

The formal dinner was also attended by UN Secretary General Perez de Cuellar, UNCTAD Secretary General Gamani Corea, and other personalities.

Bignone Press Conference

PY081326 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 2105 GMT 7 Jun 83

[By TELAM's special correspondent in Belgrade]

[Text] Belgrade, 7 Jun (TELAM) -- Today in this capital Argentine President General Reynaldo Bignone denied the existence of a state of belligerence between his country and Chile and asserted that relations between the two countries are absolutely normal and cordial. Answering a question, he explained that peace with that nation is safeguarded so long as the two countries are willing to refrain from violating the Montevideo Treaty.

The Argentine chief of state made these statements during a meeting with the media during a reception honoring the heads of delegations attending the UNCTAD (United Nations Conference on Trade and Development) meeting. The reception also feted journalists, who were celebrating journalists day, and to whom the president extended greetings and best wishes for success.

On that occasion several significant meetings were held, such as the one the president held with Brazilian Foreign Minister Ramiro Saraiva Guerreiro at the residence of the Argentine ambassador to Belgrade where the reception took place.

During a meeting with the media the president was asked about reports datelined Buenos Aires regarding the atmosphere being created over the southern border conflict with Chile. He pointed out that there is no reason for such concern at the national level and that the dispute with Chile is being negotiated through the normal channels of the papal mediation. He added that there have been no changes whatsoever and there is nothing which could lead one to believe that such an atmosphere has been created.

"Moreover," he added, "the two countries, through the Montevideo Treaty, promised not to resort to force and this commitment is strictly observed in our relationship with Chile."

Regarding the outbreak of an alleged conflict between the Chilean and Argentine air forces on 25 May 1983, Bignone stated that on that day a search was carried out for a helicopter of the government of the province which had gone astray. The helicopter was later found.

"Absolutely nothing happened, and proof of that is that it is now 7 June and since 25 May nothing has happened between our air forces." He said he thought the problem involved the automatic reaction of the electronic warning systems, which due to their extreme sensitivity can detect any type of signals or irregularities.

President Bignone stated that the Argentine Government's attitude regarding peace is precisely that, peace, and once again he specifically mentioned the Montevideo Treaty by which the two countries have promised not to resolve the conflict by force. Regarding a new peace proposal made by the Vatican, he stated that he could not nor should he give his opinion based on a press report, but rather on concrete data, data which he did not have at hand.

In referring to his official visit to Yugoslavia, he said that he had already reviewed the entire international situation with his Yugoslav counterpart and that within that framework the subjects of the Malvinas and the Beagle had been included. He explained that "the latter issue was discussed only to a limited extent since it is a subject which involves our neighboring and sister Republic of Chile. However, we explained to the Yugoslav authorities what it is all about."

He disclosed that a joint Argentine-Yugoslav communique will be issued tomorrow. Regarding the Yugoslav stance on the Malvinas issue, he pointed out that this stance has been and is quite clear.

When he was asked about the Multiparty Group's insistence on the need to sign a peace treaty with Chile, he said that the difference should be drawn between what is necessary and what is convenient. He ended by stating that although he may be repeating himself, peace is safeguarded because if either of the two countries is willing to violate the Montevideo Treaty, it means that they are also willing to violate any other treaty they may sign.

Bignone, Gandhi Confer

PY082355 Buenos Aires DYN in Spanish 2025 GMT 8 Jun 83

[Excerpts] Belgrade, 8 Jun (DYN) -- Today President Reynaldo Bignone met with Indian Prime Minister Indira Gandhi for 15 minutes in this Yugoslav capital. After the meeting, Foreign Minister Juan Aguirre Lanari said that the two leaders "agreed on major international problems" but that the Malvinas Islands issue was not discussed "because the Indian support for the Argentine claims are very well known."

The foreign minister said that the meeting between the two chiefs of state was "very cordial" because "there is mutual sympathy and trust" as a result of Bignone's visit to New Delhi.

After the 15-minute closed-door meeting, Foreign Minister Aguirre Lanari in answering reporters indicated that the meeting was "protocol and very cordial" and because of that "not many specific issues were discussed."

Spiljak, Bignone Final Talks

LD081639 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1420 GMT 8 Jun 83

[Text] Belgrade, 8 Jun (TANJUG) -- Mika Spiljak, president of the SFRY Presidency, and General Reynaldo Benito Antonio Bignone, president of Argentina, held final talks in the Palace of the Federation today.

The talks took place in a friendly spirit, were open, and revealed mutual respect and broad understanding.

The two sides noted a great identity of views on the main international issues, positively assessed bilateral cooperation, and expressed a desire to develop it further, especially in the economic field and, above all, in trade and industrial cooperation.

They reaffirmed Yugoslavia's and Argentina's adherence to the original principles of nonalignment and emphasized that the two countries will continue to cooperate within the framework of nonaligned countries and also in the broader international sphere.

The expressed the joint assessment that the Sixth UNCTAD Session has started well and is continuing in a favorable atmosphere.

President Spiljak extended his congratulations to President Bignone on the important speech he made at the Sixth UNCTAD Session in his capacity as president of the host country of the meeting of the Group of 77 recently held in Buenos Aires. Both sides said they expect the Sixth UNCTAD Session to yield the most positive results possible on the basis of the meeting in Buenos Aires and the decisions and attitudes of the Seventh Nonaligned Summit in New Delhi.

President Spiljak highly assessed the significance of the Argentine president's visit to Yugoslavia. It was stated on both sides that the visit represents a fresh stage in relations between Yugoslavia and Argentina.

It was agreed that the two countries' joint committee for economic cooperation should meet in the nearest future and consider the possibilities for further promoting economic cooperation.

At the end of the talks the sides adopted a joint communique which will be issued at the end of Gen Bignone's visit to Yugoslavia.

After the final talks President Spiljak gave a farewell luncheon in the Palace of the Federation for Argentine President Gen Bignone. Those present at the luncheon were Vojo Srzentic, president of the SFRY Assembly; Nikola Jubicic, president of the Presidency of the Socialist Republic of Serbia; Lazar Mojsov, federal secretary for foreign affairs; and other Yugoslav personalities.

Those present on the Argentine side were Juan Aguirre Lanari, minister of foreign relations and worship, and Dr Jorge Wehbe, minister of economy, as well as other personalities accompanying Argentine President Gen Bignone.

This afternoon the prominent guest from Argentina leaves for a visit to the Socialist Republic of Croatia.

Bignone Departs for Zagreb

LD082253 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1657 GMT 8 Jun 83

[Text] Belgrade, 8 Jun (TANJUG) -- Antonio Bignone, president of the Republic of Argentina, left Belgrade with his wife tonight aboard a special aircraft for Zagreb, where he will continue his official and friendly visit to Yugoslavia. At Surcin Airport Mika Spiljak, president of the SFRY Presidency, cordially said goodbye to the high-ranking visitor from Argentina, who expressed gratitude for the welcome extended to him and his aides.

The president of Argentina was seen off with the usual military honors. Apart from Mika Spiljak, president of the SFRY Presidency, and his wife, the ceremony was also attended by Mirko Popovic, vice president of the SFRY Assembly; Mirko Ostojic, deputy federal secretary for national defense; Bogdan Bogdanovic, president of the Belgrade town assembly; and other personalities.

During his stay in the Socialist Republic of Croatia, after visiting Zagreb, President Bignone will also visit Dubrovnik, where his official and friendly visit to our country will end.

Zagreb Officials Greet Bignone

LD082259 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1757 GMT 8 Jun 83

[Text] Zagreb, 8 Jun (TANJUG) -- General Reynaldo Benito Antonio Bignone, president of the Republic of Argentina, arrived in Zagreb tonight. At the airport the high-ranking visitor was welcomed by Milutin Baltic, president of the Presidency of the Socialist Republic of Croatia; Milan Rukavina-Sain, president of the Croatian Assembly; Ante Markovic, president of the Executive Council of the Croatian Assembly; Marijan Cuculic, member of the Croatian Executive Council; Aleksandar Varga, president of the Zagreb Town Assembly; and Colonel General Zorko Canadi, commander of the Zagreb Military District.

During his stay in the capital of Croatia, Gen Bignone, president of Argentina, will have talks with Milutin Baltic, president of the Presidency of the Socialist Republic of Croatia, and will also pay a visit to the Jedinstvo Composite Organization of Associated Labor.

Comparison of Bignone Speech

Buenos Aires LA NACION in Spanish on 8 June carries on page 3 the 7 June speech by Argentine President Bignone to the UNCTAD Conference in Belgrade. The LA NACION version of the speech has been compared with the Buenos Aires TELAM Spanish version published in the 3 June Eastern Europe DAILY REPORT, page I 11, permitting the following addition:

Paragraph six, line one reads in LA NACION: ...to warn about the danger of delaying decisions on the grounds of lack of jurisdiction or opportunities. Governments have.... (supplying indistinct words, rewording)

Spiljak Welcomes Mubarak

LD090928 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 0810 GMT 9 Jun 83

[Text] Belgrade, 9 Jun (TANJUG) -- Egyptian President Mohammad Husni Mubarak arrived in Belgrade this morning on an official and friendly visit to our country, the second in less than a year. President Mubarak was met and welcomed at Belgrade airport, where he was given the highest state honors on arrival, by President of the Presidency Mika Spiljak and a group of top-ranking Yugoslav state functionaries.

Spiljak Meets Muldoon

LD090641 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1751 GMT 8 Jun 83

[Text] Belgrade, June 8 (TANJUG) -- Presidency of Yugoslavia President Mika Spiljak and New Zealand Prime Minister Robert Muldoon today, Wednesday exchanged views on the 6th UNCTAD, which opened in Belgrade on June 6, and on Yugoslavia-New Zealand cooperation. Prime Minister Muldoon spoke about his idea, presented at the Belgrade UNCTAD, of convening another international monetary conference.

President Spiljak described the idea as fully in keeping with the proposal, advanced at the 7th Non-Aligned Summit in New Delhi for convening such a conference.

Spiljak stressed Yugoslavia's interest in a comprehensive development of Yugoslavia-New Zealand cooperation which can be further diversified. Prime Minister Muldoon also said that he attached great importance to the development of relations between New Zealand and Yugoslavia.

Spiljak Receives FAO Leader

LD081222 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1036 GMT 8 Jun 83

[Text] Belgrade, June 8 (TANJUG) -- President of the Presidency of Yugoslavia Mika Spiljak and Secretary General of the Food and Agriculture Organization Edouardo Saouma have assessed cooperation between Yugoslavia and this specialized UN agency as favourable.

In today's (Wednesday) meeting in Belgrade, Saouma thanked for Yugoslavia's permanent support of FAO activities. Spiljak stressed the organization's role in dealing with acute food problems in developing countries.

Planinc Meets EFTA Leader

LD090648 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1649 GMT 8 Jun 83

[Text] Belgrade, June 8 (TANJUG) -- Yugoslav Premier Milka Planinc received today (Wednesday) Per Kleppe, EFTA secretary general, who is attending the Sixth UNCTAD in Belgrade.

In friendly talks, both sides expressed satisfaction with the signing of the declaration on the advancement of the SFRY-EFTA economic cooperation. They expressed conviction that the declaration would be a big impetus to the strengthening of mutual ties and give a concrete form to mutual cooperation in all fields.

Mojsov Meets OECD Leader

LD090626 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1726 GMT 8 Jun 83

[Text] Belgrade, June 8 (TANJUG) -- President of the Sixth UNCTAD and Yugoslav Foreign Secretary Lazar Mojsov and OECD General Secretary Emile van Lennep have stated optimism in relation to a successful outcome of the Belgrade UNCTAD.

In the course of talks today, here in Belgrade, Mojsov and Van Lennep discussed the recent OECD ministerial council meeting and OECD positive assessments regarding the implementation of the economic stabilization programme in Yugoslavia. Mojsov and Van Lennep also assessed that cooperation between Yugoslavia and OECD continues on an upward trend.

Zarkovic Receives Venezuela's Zambrano

LD081303 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1014 GMT 8 Jun 83

[Text] Belgrade, June 8 TANJUG -- Yugoslav Presidency Vice President Vidoje Zarkovic received Venezuelan Minister of Foreign Affairs Jose Alberto Zambrano Velasco here on Tuesday.

They discussed possibilities for further promotion of the two friendly countries' political and economic relations, as well as international questions. They focused their attention on the Sixth UNCTAD Session and ways of solving the world economic crisis.

Romania's Manescu Meets Delegates

AU081850 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1825 GMT 8 Jun 83

[Text] Belgrade, (AGERPRES) 8/6/1983 -- The personal representative of Romania's president at the Sixth Session of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development, Manea Manescu, vice-president of the State Council, head of the Romanian delegation at the session, had interviews with Andrey Lukanov, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers of the People's Republic of Bulgaria, Otto Lambsdorff, minister of economics of West Germany, Dr. Sulayman al-'Abd al-'Aziz al-Sulayyim, minister of trade of Saudi Arabia, as well as with heads of other delegations participating in the UNCTAD-VI.

During the talks the sides tackled problems on the agenda of the reunion as well as aspects of the development of the economic relations between Romania and the respective countries.

JOINT PRESS STATEMENT ISSUED ON ABE VISIT

LD081252 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 0945 GMT 8 Jun 83

[Text] Belgrade, 8 Jun (TANJUG) -- The following joint press statement was issued today simultaneously in Belgrade and Tokyo:

At the invitation of Lazar Mojsov, SFRY federal secretary for foreign affairs, Japanese Minister of Foreign Affairs Shintaro Abe paid an official visit to Yugoslavia from 6 to 8 June as a guest of the SFRY Government.

Federal Secretary L. Mojsov and Minister Abe held official talks on 7 June. In the talks, which were held in a very friendly atmosphere between the federal secretary and the minister of foreign affairs, it was noted with pleasure that relations between the SFRY and Japan are continuously developing in all spheres, and they expressed their resolve to make even greater efforts to further advance friendly relations and cooperation.

Bearing in mind the potential for the further promotion of economic relations between the two countries, both sides stressed the need for greater involvement in the coming period in the advancement of cooperation in spheres of mutual interest and advantage.

The federal secretary and the minister carried out a mutually useful exchange of views on international issues of interest to both sides. They welcomed the efforts that both countries are making for peace and stability in their regions and the world.

Federal Secretary L. Mojsov and Minister S. Abe share the view that the present international political situation gives rise to great concern among the peoples of the world. Coming out against the threat or use of force in international relations, they expressed the common conviction that international conflicts should be resolved through peaceful means. They expressed support for the relaxation of tension and the strengthening of real disarmament, as well as the preservation of peace and security in the world. The need was stressed for an immediate solution to various international problems of global interest on the basis of the principles contained in the UN Charter; the significance of the United Nations' role in this respect was also stressed.

Particular attention was paid in the talks to the efforts aimed at overcoming the present economic problems in the world that have hit all countries, but particularly developing countries. The hope was voiced that the Sixth UNCTAD Session, currently being held in Belgrade, would provide a major contribution in this respect here.

The federal secretary and minister underscored their firm belief that to revive the world economy and put it back on the road of progress all the countries of the world must accept their interdependence and endeavor to find new ways of cooperating and coming closer together.

The federal secretary acquainted the minister with the results of the Seventh Nonaligned Summit. The minister informed the federal secretary about the results of the Williamsburg meeting.

Stressing the important role of the policy of nonalignment as an independent factor in preserving peace and security in the world, Minister Abe highly appraised the Yugoslav nonaligned foreign policy.

During his stay in Yugoslavia, Minister Abe was received by Mika Spiljak, president of the SFRY Presidency; and Milka Planinc, president of the Federal Executive Council.

Minister Abe held talks with Janko Smole, member of the Federal Executive Council and chairman of the Yugoslav side of the Joint Commission for Economic Cooperation Between Yugoslavia and Japan, in which they examined the paths and ways for developing economic cooperation between the two countries. They also noted that the possibilities exist for diversifying various forms of cooperation, including industrial cooperation and cooperation in third markets.

Minister Abe visited the Josip Broz Tito Memorial Center and laid flowers at President Tito's grave.

The federal secretary and minister of foreign affairs noted with pleasure that Minister Abe's visit represents a very important contribution to the further promotion of the friendly relations and cooperation that exist between the two countries and to mutual understanding.

Minister Abe expressed his profound gratitude for the very warm welcome and cordial hospitality extended to him by the SFRY Government. He issued an invitation to Federal Secretary for Foreign Affairs Lazar Mojsov to visit Japan. Both sides will agree on the matter at a later date. Federal Secretary Mojsov accepted the invitation with pleasure.

ALBANIAN IRREDENTIST SHOOTS AT ENVOY IN BONN

LD072244 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1815 GMT 7 Jun 83

[Text] Bonn, June 7 (TANJUG) -- Harun Bekaj, Albanian irredentist attempted to prevent the showing of the Yugoslav film on the Albanian language "When Spring Is Late" in the Yugoslav citizens' club in Sudern, FR Germany, and to kill a Yugoslav diplomat.

On Saturday June 4 Bekaj came to the Yugoslav club "25 Maj" and unable to prevent the show, opened fire against the Yugoslav Vice-Consul in Dortmund Shefqet Ber sha who was attending the show as a guest. Bekaj missed the Yugoslav diplomat, and fled after the incident. It is learned that the Albanian irredentist was questioned by the police on June 5 but was set free the same day.

Protest Note to FRG

LD081532 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1232 GMT 8 Jun 83

[Text] Belgrade, 8 Jun (TANJUG) -- It is reported that Momcilo Vucekovic, assistant federal secretary for foreign affairs, today received at his request Horst Grabert, FRG ambassador in Belgrade, and handed him a protest note over the attempted murder of Shefget Berisha, vice-consul of the SFRY Consulate in Dortmund, by Harun Bekaj, a member of the "Red Front" extremist irredentist organization in the FRG, and the attack on the "25 May" Yugoslav workers' club in the town of Sudern near Dortmund.

Expressing an energetic protest over the matter, M. Vucekovic asked that in the interests of strengthening mutual trust and the unhindered successful development of bilateral relations between the two countries, the FRG authorities undertake effective measures with a view to preventing and rendering impossible terrorist and all other activities on FRG territory directed against SFRY citizens and interests and its official representative offices and institutions in the FRG.

STOJANOVIC, VIDIC MEET WITH GREEK CP MEMBER

LD090612 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1351 GMT 8 Jun 83

[Text] Belgrade, 8 Jun (TANJUG) -- Nikola Stojanovic, secretary of the Presidium of the LCY Central Committee, and Dobrivoje Vidic, member of the Presidium, today had talks with Andonis Ambatielos, member of the Politburo of the Central Committee of the Greek Communist Party, who arrived on a visit to our country at the invitation of the LCY Central Committee Presidium. Borislav Milosevic, assistant executive secretary of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, also took part in the talks.

During the friendly talks views were exchanged on the state of relations between the LCY and the Greek Communist Party and on possibilities for promoting mutual cooperation. Stojanovic and Vidic acquainted their guest from Greece with the socioeconomic and political situation in Yugoslavia and with the activity of the LCY following the 12th congress.

Ambatielos spoke about the situation in Greece and about activities of the Greek Communist Party.

During the talks topical international questions were also discussed, and particularly the struggle of the LCY and Greek Communist Party for preserving peace in the world. Views were also exchanged on trends and relations in the communist and workers' movement in the world and activities of the two parties on the international plane.

PRC JOURNALISTS VISIT BORBA OFFICES 2 JUNE

AU071429 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 3 Jun 83 p 5

[Text] Belgrade, 2 Jun -- As part of their 14-day visit to Yugoslavia, an official delegation of PRC journalists today visited the BORBA Work Organization. In talks with journalists of the BORBA publications, the guests were chiefly interested in positive experiences, the position, and the manner of work of Yugoslav journalists, as well as the place and role of the press in society.

SAWPY COMMISSION ON TITO MYSTICISM AT YOUTH EVENT

LD072249 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1555 GMT 7 Jun 83

[Text] Belgrade, 7 Jun (TANJUG) -- It is intolerable that on the pretext of "praising" Tito, a personality cult, religion, and mysticism should be slipped in, it was stressed at today's session of the SAWPY Federal Conference Coordination Committee for Marking and Preserving the Name and Work of Josip Broz Tito. At the session, chaired by Stana Tomasevic-Arnesen, views were exchanged on this year's observance of Youth Day and particularly on the central celebration.

The committee's work program adopted today envisages a discussion of the way to commemorate 25 May at a later date, in the third quarter of the year, but in Stana Tomasevic's view this year's observance must be discussed now while the event is still fresh in our minds. It is time for views on this performance to be made public, added Stana Tomasevic, for what we saw at the central celebration is just one of the many things happening to the observance of Tito's name and work in other areas.

Noting that we opted long ago for the creation of a well thought-out atmosphere -- both political and ideological -- in which it would be impossible to debate Tito's personality, Stana Tomasevic stressed that we are no longer adhering to this. At the central celebration Tito descended on clouds which stayed in place like the "throne of the Almighty," while a bluish light filtered through the backdrop. Instead of a parade of physical culture, strength, and skill by young people, we saw a performance eclipsed by Tito's figure in the clouds with a script that was "drained" of everything that did not belong to the past. The spectators were left speechless and many were extremely confused, said Stana Tomasevic, expressing the profound conviction that people still dare not speak about this openly and in public.

Azem Vlasi agreed with the view that at this year's central celebration the east dais of the Yugoslav People's Army Stadium was decorated in bad taste and did not fit in with our notions. It was more like kitsch, Vlasi added, but we should not see any kind of hostile act in this. In his view, the entire problem should not now be discussed in a sensationalist manner.

Dragomir Milojevic does not want the entire celebration of Youth Day to be jeopardized, but in his view, too, the decoration did have more in common with kitsch and religiosity than real artistic expression.

Kiro Hadzivasilev recalled that Tito had suggested a long time ago the way in which his birthday should be observed, as there had been considerable spontaneous discussion of the matter. We should now return to those suggestions. The greatness of Tito's work will itself be the best expression of his personality. Monuments to Tito should not be allowed to be built everywhere, with no regard for taste or moderation.

Cvijetin Mijatovic said he did not like the decoration of the east dais. "I even avoided looking at it during the performance." But he does not see any political undertone here. Talking about the harm in creating myths, Mijatovic stressed that Tito himself was against the view that our history began in 1937. Now I am worried that Comrade Tito is being credited with some superhuman characteristics. If our movement had not been strong, a figure like Tito could not have grown out of it, Mijatovic added.

In Veselinka Malinska's view, the decorations for the central celebration of Youth Day were "completely misguided." However, Bozo Jovanovic, secretary of the Federal Committee for Marking Youth Day, does not share this view. The entire concept, he said, was adopted by this body. In the group which wrote the scenario there were representatives from all the republics and provinces and the Yugoslav People's Army. Javanovic had requested that the performance in the Army stadium be discussed by the young people and then by all others. Anyway, he noted, many congratulated us on the quality of the performance and even proposed that the decorations on the east dais remain there permanently. He then informed the committee's delegates that members of the Youth League are preparing a long-term project for observing Youth Day which will come up for public discussion.

Winding up the discussion, in which Zora Tomic, Filip Vukovic, Orle Sabovic, and Radmila Popadic took part, Stana Tomasevic said that a critical review of the Youth Day central celebration does not mean a search for reprisal or the punishment of its creators. We are trying to come up with an ideopolitical assessment, regardless of the fact that many consider this a "hot subject," for without this we shall not succeed in finding better solutions, Stana Tomasevic-Arnesen stressed.

FEDERAL EXECUTIVE COUNCIL MEETS 8 JUNE

LD090446 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1600 GMT 8 Jun 83

[Excerpts] Belgrade, 8 Jun (TANJUG) -- At its session today the Federal Executive Council considered a number of questions concerning current economic policy and the country's foreign economic relations.

The council was briefed on the grave mining disaster in the Morava pit of the Aleksinac mines and decided to grant financial assistance to the families of the miners concerned.

The Federal Executive Council considered the initiatives and proposals aimed at changing the decision to ration market supplies of petrol and reached the conclusion that, despite all the efforts made in this connection, conditions did not warrant the abolition of petrol coupons or raising the quantity obtainable in exchange for coupons. The council decided that petrol coupons should be printed for the months of July, August, and September and asked the appropriate organs to make sure that the distribution of coupons to car owners starts by 1 July.

OFFICIAL DEFENDS FOREIGN TRAVEL DEPOSITS

AU071552 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 3 Jun 83 p 5

[Dara Vucinic report]

[Summary] The views on the deposit of a certain sum of money when a Yugoslav citizen travels privately abroad differ a great deal. Some say that the Federal Executive Council decree establishing the deposit has been a failure and others maintain it has been successful. Jozef Florjancic, federal secretary for finance, has designated his assistant Milan Zikelic to answer our questions about the deposit.

[Question] The decree has been in force for over 7 months now. What have been its negative effects?

[Answer] What is negative is that the deposit had to be introduced. "The obligation to pay the deposit was introduced because something had to be done to reduce the tremendous legal and illegal 'export' of dinars and foreign currencies from the country."

[Question] It is maintained that the measure was taken hurriedly and that the outflow of currencies could be checked in some other way.

[Answer] The problem had been studied for years. It was known that foreign banks were buying dinars from our travelers abroad, and these dinars were then brought by foreign tourists into our country and spent here. This had an unfavorable effect on our invisible earnings and our balance of payments.

In 1981, therefore, the Federal Secretariat for Finance proposed a tax on foreign travel to discourage people from taking dinars out of the country. It was known that several billion dinars were being spent annually in shops in Trieste, Graz, Thessaloniki, Timisoara, and elsewhere in Europe and in other parts of the world. The proposal to introduce a 1,500-dinar tax, however, met with fierce resistance. It was said that it would impose an unconstitutional restriction on the movement of our citizens and that its yield would swell the coffers of the federation. It was said that a deposit would be better because the money paid would be returned after a certain time.

The idea of the tax was then dropped, but the outflow of dinars continued in an even larger volume until the Federal Executive Council adopted a package of measures in the field of economic relations with foreign countries.

[Question] What are the positive effects of this measure?

[Answer] No single measure can be a magic wand removing all negative tendencies at a touch, but the deposit is mitigating the balance of payments difficulties. "This is confirmed by the fact that during the whole of last year the National Bank of Yugoslavia sold 251 million dinars to foreign banks. However, prior to 17 May this year, the National Bank had sold to foreign banks, at their request, 170 million dinars more than all of last year's sum. It is particularly important to remember that these dinars are being 'exchanged' at a rate which is much higher than the one obtained abroad when dinars are bought 'black.' Since the introduction of the deposit, the number of border crossings by our citizens has been reduced by about 50 percent, and the outflow of dinars and foreign currencies in the same proportion."

[Question] What about invisible export earnings?

[Answer] The report on the Federal Executive Council session a few days ago states that in the first 4 months of this year tourism increased 4 percent and foreign exchange earnings from tourism 54 percent.

[Question] Will the deposit be abolished soon?

[Answer] The duration of the deposit will depend on the duration of the causes that led to its introduction. No coercive measure is ever popular, and the deposit had no enthusiastic reception. "It is clear that every restriction contributes to the dissatisfaction of citizens, and this includes a fall in the standard of living or a restriction of some right."

But these restrictions were necessary and the fall in the standard of living was objectively necessary because for years we had been spending more than we earned.

[Question] It is thought that the deposit is unconstitutional, that it violates some international agreements, and that it would not apply to local border traffic.

[Answer] I would not wish to enter the polemics, but the Federal Executive Council believes that no local border traffic agreement abolishes the right of every state to take economic and financial measures regulating the travel of its citizens and the outflow of currencies. The opinion prevails abroad that the deposit does not violate Yugoslavia's international obligations. The Constitutional Court has ruled it constitutional.

The regulation has been amended since it was first adopted. Deposits are not paid by citizens employed or studying abroad or by those owning land on both sides of the border. People living in the border regions are able to cross the border 12 times a year without paying the deposit. This shows that no international agreement on local border traffic has been violated, and the proclaimed openness of the Yugoslav borders has not been jeopardized.

SLOVENIA'S FIRST QUARTER ECONOMIC PERFORMANCE

AU071423 Ljubljana DELO in Slovene 28 May 83 p 1

[Ilija Popit report]

[Summary] Ljubljana, 27 May -- "In the first 3 months of this year, prices made a major contribution to the increase in income of the Slovene economy. The distribution of income for personal consumption was even more sparing and the share of personal incomes in the distributed income was reduced. The economy's accumulation increased, too. However, losses were again considerable."

According to the Social Accounting Service, the gross revenue of the Slovene economy in the first quarter of 1983 was 34.1 percent higher than in the first quarter last year. The real income amounted to 90.76 billion dinars and increased 30 percent. In the same period the distributed income amounted to 98.18 billion dinars or 31.7 percent more than a year ago. The losses, therefore, amounted to 7.66 billion dinars and were 56.7 percent higher than in the first quarter last year.

The share of personal incomes in the distributed income in the first quarter decreased from 32.1 percent last year to 2.8 percent this year. The average net income of a worker was 14,804 dinars a month or nominally 18.1 percent higher than in the first quarter last year; in real terms, it fell 12 percent.

The proportion of distributed income allocated to communal spending was reduced from 19.4 percent last year to 18.6 percent this year, but that allocated to public spending increased from 1.7 to 2 percent. The proportion allocated to "other spending" increased from 23.9 to 27.6 percent.

The share of the Slovene economy's accumulation increased from 18.2 percent of distributed income in the first quarter last year to 18.8 percent this year, amounting to 18.49 billion dinars.

GOVERNMENT ADOPTS REPORT ON KOSOVO EMIGRATION

AU080822 Belgrade POLITIKA in Serbo-Croatian 5 Jun 83 p 7

[Summary] The Federal Executive Council has adopted the report on the emigration of Serbs and Montenegrins from Kosovo which will be discussed by the Federal Assembly. The report deals with the period from 1 October 1982 to 31 March 1983 and, apart from basic facts, includes the analysis of the existing regulations, legal ownership relations activity of the security organs, protection of property, and other issues related to the emigration problem.

The report states that despite measures taken with a view to stabilizing social and political relations, the emigration of Serbs and Montenegrins has not yet been halted. The hostile activity of Albanian nationalists and irredentists still continues in various forms. "Their aims remain unchanged -- to create an 'ethnically pure Republic of Kosovo' as a step toward forming 'Greater Albania.'"

During the 6 month period, 11 illegal and irredentist groups with about 100 members have been uncovered, criminal proceedings have been initiated against 70 people, 40 people were punished by local courts, and a number of minors were given warnings. The "writing of 1,614 hostile slogans and distribution of 420 hostile pamphlets (all from positions of Albanian nationalism, except 2 from positions of Serbian nationalism) were also recorded" in this period; 129 persons responsible for these deeds were uncovered, 6 of whom were subjected to criminal prosecution, 16 prosecuted for offenses, and 107 given warnings. During the first 9 months of 1982 the writing of 3,247 slogans and distribution of 1,219 hostile pamphlets and leaflets were recorded, and about 300 writers of slogans were uncovered.

In December last year and January this year, the number of slogans and pamphlets decreased, then suddenly increased in February and especially in March 1983 -- during only 3 days in March there were 160 slogans and 25 pamphlets -- when the enemy tried to celebrate the second anniversary of the counterrevolutionary events in Kosovo.

"Even the Albanian nationalists and irredentists realize more and more frequently now that they cannot count on the mass support of the people and that they should turn more to underground work and propaganda activities. Despite this assessment, some irredentists continue to believe that they should resort to other methods of activities: sabotage, diversions, armed actions, and the like. (In the 6 months reviewed, five diversions were carried out: four explosions of devices with commercial explosive in Pristina and an attempt to set fire to the building of the Pristina Communal Assembly. Minor material damage was caused.)"

In March this year Albanian nationalists and irredentists tried to celebrate the second anniversary of the counterrevolutionary events by enhanced disturbances of public order and through the boycott of school lessons. On 1 March, approximately 100-150 students and other mostly young people gathered in Pristina, irredentist slogans were shouted in Suva Reka and Vucitrn, and the only unjustified mass absence from school lessons was recorded in the village of Retkovac: Only 30 students out of more than 300 came to the local vocational school.

This situation of disturbed intranational relations in Kosovo is also used by other kinds of enemies: Serbian and Montenegrin nationalists stress that nothing has changed and attack the Kosovo leadership.

KOSOVO PARTY LEADER ON STABILIZATION TASKS

LD071806 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1518 GMT 7 Jun 83

[Text] Pristina, 7 Jun (TANJUG) -- Ilijaz Kurtesi, president of the Kosovo League of Communists Provincial Committee, had talks today with journalists who are following the work of the committee, its organs, and the League of Communists as a whole. In the talks he dealt in broader terms with the tasks and efforts that the League of Communists and all organized social forces in Kosovo are making to stabilize the economic and political situation.

Having judged that the weight of the economic difficulties reflects particularly on Kosovo, due to its underdevelopment, Kurtesi expressed the conviction that it will be possible to maintain the positive economic trends that were present in the province at the beginning of the year, but which diminished in April and May. This conviction, in Kurtesi's words, stems from the growing consciousness of the working people and citizens that they must seek to rely primarily on their own forces and possibilities. The League of Communists Provincial Committee is currently taking steps to implement the tasks, to inform workers correctly about problems and difficulties, as well as to have the self-managing, business, and other executive organs work consistently. Actions are directed at switching from the present verbal criticism of poor work to analyzing the situation in every work environment, to searching for solutions, and to investing joint efforts to get out of this situation.

Kurtesi also pointed out actions that are being taken to stabilize the political situation in the province. He noted that significant results have been achieved in this sphere but that the Kosovo League of Communists and all progressive forces must be even more vigilant and consistent in the struggle against Albanian nationalism and irredentism, against other nationalisms, and against all antisocialist tendencies.

One of the major and most significant issues for the Kosovo League of Communists, in Kurtesi's words, is the struggle to implement the policy of national equality, to overcome difficulties and problems that have led to weakening intranational trust between members of the nations and nationalities that live in the province, and to establish relations that will not only restore trust but also enrich it further. In this context, Kurtesi dealt in particular with the problem of emigrating Serbs and Montenegrins, and he stressed that they should be even more organized and more resolute in actions to halt emigration.

In conclusion, the president of the Kosovo League of Communists Provincial Committee also pointed out the need to present in real terms in information media not only all the activities, existing difficulties, weaknesses, and problems, but the successes achieved in the province in all spheres of life and work. We are encountering, he said, tendencies toward not giving the real measure of the state and relations, and at times, onesided writing and sensationalism gain the upper hand. There are also attempts and intentions to discredit certain efforts. It is therefore necessary to build mutual trust, to struggle together against isolationism of the sources of information, and against tendencies of obtaining information on a certain problem from only one level, Kurtesi said.

REPORTS ON KOSOVO INFORMATION COMMISSION SESSION

LD070902 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1341 GMT 6 Jun 83

[Text] Pristina, 6 Jun (TANJUG) -- Public media in the Socialist Autonomous Province of Kosovo have made a significant contribution and extended support to LC activities.

The media's articles have helped efforts to overcome the situation in the province that has arisen through enemy activity from the positions of Albanian nationalism and irredentism. At the same time, a critical debate has been held in Kosovo newspaper publishing enterprises over the last month or so in which failures, weaknesses, omissions and anti-self-managing penetrations in the press were pointed out. Some basic LC organizations in these institutions have taken certain ideopolitical measures against journalists who with their writing have damaged the activities aimed at stabilizing the situation. Thus -- as Becir Hoti, executive secretary of the Presidium of the Provincial Committee, said at today's session of the Kosovo LC Provincial Committee for Information -- a more incisive process of ideological differentiation between journalists has begun. However, in Hoti's words, there are still areas of journalism where nobody has been called to account for specific political harm inflicted, for opportunist behavior, for neutralism or for bias in selecting and publishing certain themes from Kosovo reality.

During the debate, particular warning was sounded about the unacceptable but still present tendencies of viewing certain, primarily excess phenomena and significant problems in the province in a different way. Many comments were also directed at the daily papers RILINDJA and JEDINSTVO which have the same founder but often different professional approaches to individual problems, and which do not cooperate sufficiently. Different views are also present in other information media and thus in correspondents' work. It is the view of all members of the commission that cases of this type of reporting should be discussed openly and in a timely manner without resorting to generalities.

It is observed that conflicting interpretations are often the reflection of one-sided information, isolationism, and usurpation of sources of information. Some of this kind of behavior is also a reflection of a certain "fear of the press" which has imposed itself in specific Kosovo conditions during the past 2 years and hence the reluctant consent to inform the public of problems. Along with the comment that of course there must be no justification for this, it was also stated in the debate that there should be a discussion about journalists who keep silent, who do not write about what they should write about and that in this way, responsibility for "not doing anything" should also be put on the agenda.

The main point of the debate on the tasks of the Kosovo information media in implementing the conclusions of the sixth LCY Central Committee session and the political platform on Kosovo is that differentiation must be made more incisive. Differences in writing about Kosovo and in writing from this province must be eliminated, and in the treatment of themes, the point of departure must be the LC position, sincerity, and consistency in the struggle against nationalism in one's own nation. This should be the guideline for separating those who hold alien positions as well as the point of departure for a real, critical, and differentiated assessment about the behavior of every information medium in Kosovo.

The commission also established its work plan until the end of 1983 with specific themes and spheres which it will analyze comprehensively and critically.

Kosovo SAWP Discussion

LDO72008 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1534 GMT 7 Jun 83

[Text] Pristina, 7 June (TANJUG) -- Discussions on the information media, which have become more topical recently in Kosovo following the conclusions of the sixth LCY Central Committee session, were taken up today by the Presidency of the SAWP Provincial Conference.

In the discussion held by several members of the Presidency and representatives of newspaper publishing houses, and in the opening speech by Zija Muljhadza, chairman of the Provincial Conference Information Section, it was noted that certain shortcomings and inconsistencies have been removed from Kosovo papers, but that some misguided ideological trends are still discernible.

The assessment was that significant progress has been made in Kosovo information media regarding the treatment of social problems, the spreading of information, and the committed search for answers to numerous questions and problems. This all means concrete contributions and support for actions that the League of Communists, the SAWP, and other progressive forces are taking in Kosovo -- something that has had a strong influence on the consciousness of the people and their involvement in carrying out the policy of the League of Communists. In other words, the papers in Kosovo have reflected the full complexity of the situation in the province and the process of the struggle against Albanian nationalism and irredentism, other nationalisms, and negative phenomena; as well as reflecting on the efforts being made and the problems being met in the sphere of economic stabilization.

However, today's meeting also heard that the information media and other publications in Kosovo had expressed all the dilemmas, misunderstandings, and even differences in views regarding the situation and relations in the province. This is all still present, it was noted, in the form of diverging approaches in the treatment of certain phenomena and events. Attention was drawn, for instance, to the differences between the papers RILINDJA and JEDINSTVO, whose founder is the Kosovo SAWP Provincial Conference. Some people are even carrying these differences into papers that are published in both Serbo-Croatian and Albanian. Other people, mostly representatives of the papers, are demanding a concrete indication of the writings, columns, and authors that depart from the LCY policy.

The main point of today's discussion was that in the newspaper publishing houses, differentiation in ideological and work attitudes must be carried out using concrete examples, that the Socialist Alliance must urge the extension of broader aid in strengthening the cadres and material base of the editorial offices and rank-and-file on the papers; and that the acid test in all this must be the League of Communists' program and the extent to which each individual contributes to achieving the goals and aspirations of our society.

The Kosovo SAWP Provincial Conference Presidency will adopt conclusions on all these matters. Meanwhile, at today's session, it confirmed the action program for the operation of the Socialist Alliance in the coming harvest and purchase of market surpluses.

PROBLEM SEEN IN SLAUGHTERHOUSE CONSTRUCTION SITE

AU071422 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 6 Jun 83 p 3

[Text] Gnjilane, 5 Jun (TANJUG) -- An expanded session of the Presidium of the Communal Committee of the LC of Gnjilane, which was held last night and which was attended by Sefcet Jasari, Ilijaz Kurtesi, Predrag Cuckic, and Sinan Hasani, assessed the political security situation in this commune. A statement issued by the session says that the Presidium concluded that the political security situation in the commune is constantly improving. However, certain problems, difficulties, and resistance continue.

A major contribution to this state of affairs has been made by the problems that have arisen in connection with the construction of the slaughterhouse near the village of Silovo, which, it was noted at the session, is a consequence of inadequate behavior by the investors and certain organs of the communal assembly and other forums, as well as of the nonself-managing and one-sided position of a certain number of Silovo citizens.

According to the statement, the Presidium of the Communal Committee of the LC of Gnjilane supported the proposals of the joint session of the Presidency of the Socialist Autonomous Province of Kosovo and the Presidium of the Provincial Committee of the LC of Kosovo that construction work on the slaughterhouse be temporarily stopped until an expert commission determines the final location proposal.

The Presidium of the Communal Committee of the LC of Gnjilane also assessed that the report on the talks between the leaderships of the SR of Serbia and the Socialist Autonomous Province of Kosovo on the further development of relations in the SR of Serbia was important for proper information and for perceiving this problem.

The session of the Presidium of the Communal Committee of the LC of Gnjilane adopted a program of measures and actions for ideopolitical activities of the League of Communists and indicated the responsibility and obligations of the sociopolitical structures in the village of Silovo headed by the League of Communists for the further stabilization of the situation in that community.

MIKULIC ON ECONOMIC, POLITICAL ISSUES, LCY UNITY

AU081431 Ljubljana DELO in Slovene 28 May 83 pp 17-19

[Vlado Slamberger report on the interview granted by Branko Mikulic, member of the Presidency of the Republic of Bosnia-Herzegovina, to "members of the Association of Journalists of Slovenia," moderated by Jak Koprivc; date and place not given]

[Excerpts] [Question] The foundations on which we have based our economic policy for this year are relying on our own forces, increasing exports, and paying our foreign debts. In this connection it is clear that exports at all costs should not prevail over economical and financially effective exports. How do you implement these foundations in Bosnia-Herzegovina?

[Answer] Regarding economic relations with other countries and the foreign exchange system, we note that Bosnia-Herzegovina's exports of goods and services are small. In 1982, these exports amounted to a total value of \$771 million. Our exports barely account for 7.57 percent of Bosnia-Herzegovina's total income. In the same year -- 1982 -- our imports amounted to a total value of \$1,218 million, exceeding the value of our exports by \$447 million. We have taken this situation into account and have decided that, despite the existing ambitious export plans for this year, all organizations of associated labor should again reexamine their possibilities for further increasing their exports. This reexamination is now in progress.

[Question] The efforts for greater exports are often hampered by the fact that our exporters rigidly cling to their standard foreign business partners, that they are unwilling to take any risks, and that we do not know how to utilize all opportunities, especially for marketing our goods and services in developing countries. Are these shortcomings also evident in Bosnia-Herzegovina?

[Answer] In the first months this year our foreign exchange liquidity declined and consequently the material position of the individual organizations of associated labor also deteriorated. Although, in the first quarter and the first 18 days of April, our exports to the convertible currency market increased by 22.2 percent, the inflow of convertible foreign currency exchange declined by 24 percent compared with the same period last year. The unsettled claims of our organizations of associated labor for goods sold or services performed in only four developing countries amounted to \$180 million. We have noted that we maintain economic exchange with only a very small number of countries and are therefore very sensitive to all changes in the economic policies and developments in these countries. Our economic exchange with only seven countries accounts for about 80 percent of our total foreign economic exchange and the regional structure of our economic exchange is also unsatisfactory. In Bosnia-Herzegovina's total foreign economic exchange the share of developed Western countries accounts for 35 percent (in the SFRY for 42 percent) and the share of developing countries for 21 percent (in the SFRY for 17 percent). Actions are now in progress to expand the area of our economic exchange with the developed Western countries and the developing countries and to increase its volume (and especially our exports). In view of a surplus in the trade balance with the socialist states, we are taking steps to balance this trade.

[Question] Expressing their great dissatisfaction, good managers not only in Slovenia but elsewhere point out that now all of us have to repay debts which were incurred by some who failed to realize at the time that these debts would have to be repaid. We do not wish to negate solidarity in this connection, but the socialization of debts most certainly represents an encouragement to those who are poor managers.

[Answer] I am firmly convinced that if we fail to curb it, the tendency of socialization of foreign debts will cause great material and social damage and that, contrary to this tendency, it is necessary to insist on the principle that everyone must repay his own debts. What is necessary in this connection are accords concluded on the basis of solidarity instead of a centralization of foreign exchange at the federation level.

[Question] It is known that in Bosnia-Herzegovina you have initiated actions to halt the statist tendencies and practices. As we know, statism is possible not only at the level of the federation, but at other levels ranging from the basic sociopolitical communities and up. You are apparently preparing measures to eliminate these tendencies.

[Answer] What is involved is indeed a program of eliminating statism in communes, in the republic, and in the federation. We believe that this approach to this problem is of great importance for strengthening self-managing relations, asserting the power of the workers class and all working people and citizens, and asserting national equality and, on this basis, uniting and stabilizing Yugoslavia.

We have discovered that in Bosnia-Herzegovina the communes have adopted a total of 640 social accords, self-managing agreements, and other decisions on levying dues on current incomes of the associated labor organizations. It is noted that 136 of these accords, agreements, and decisions were adopted unlawfully. In the course of 3 years they have obtained a total of 15 billion dinars from the incomes of the economy on the basis of these accords, agreements, and decisions. Thus, the sociopolitical communities are reintroducing the old funds under new names. It is understandable that the material and political power of the bureaucracy is strengthening on this basis.

At the same time this leads to dispossessing the workers in associated labor and undermining the material foundations of self-management. To prevent this we have decided to form a special committee in the Bosnia-Herzegovina Assembly which would be authorized to give or refuse consent to all initiatives for social accords, self-managing agreements, or other decisions or levies on incomes or introducing voluntary taxes. Someone may claim that we are thereby limiting self-managing rights but we believe that the quasi-self-managing alienation of resources from associated labor is far more harmful for self-management. In our republic, we are now analyzing these tendencies and practices and we will subsequently adopt the appropriate decisions.

We have decided that we will also participate in preparing the appropriate proposals to eliminate statism at the level of the federation. This process must also include a further self-managing transformation of federal funds and changes in the methods of obtaining additional funds for the economically less-developed republics.

We believe that the problems of Kosovo's development must be considered separately and that then the appropriate decisions must be adopted.

[Question] A question that frequently has been heard recently and that is based on experience is whether, in the present difficult economic situation, the opponents of socialism, self-management, and nonalignment are raising their heads higher than they would in a different situation. What is your opinion about this?

[Answer] We are fulfilling all our goals and tasks under the conditions of an extremely complicated international situation and of intensified activities of antisocialist and anti-self-managing forces.

How Does the Right Visualize the Role of the Intellectual Elite

The anticommunist right in Yugoslavia wants to prove, on the one hand, that the LC "has played out" its role and that it is not and can no longer be the leading force of the workers class and the peoples and nationalities and, on the other hand, that the workers class is not and can no longer be the revolutionary subjective factor in events and the main factor of progress. According to the rightists, this role has now been assumed by the intellectual elite which, as they claim, knows and sees more and is therefore predestined to replace the workers class and its vanguard in changing the social relations, naturally, in the direction of counterrevolution.

Their goal is really to found a "third" Yugoslavia in which they would abolish socialist self-management, the federal system, and, thereby, also the material and social foundations of equality of the peoples and nationalities. It is for this reason that they so persistently strive to separate what is national from what is of a class character and the communists from the workers class and the people. Struggling for a centralist Yugoslavia which would be neither free nor independent and nonaligned, they point out for tactical reasons: All the so-called alternatives to socialist self-management are linked and united on this point. The attacks and slanders against the LC organs and prominent personalities are a component part of the activity of anticommunist forces against the LC, and one of the means used by them to sow uncertainty and pusillanimity among the masses.

In recent years they have become increasingly aggressive in their efforts to provoke mistrust and conflicts among our peoples and to undermine their brotherhood and unity. The clericalists of all religious communities in our country also work along this line.

They have been increasingly persistent in their efforts to convince the believers that affiliation with religion represents the most essential characteristic of the people concerned and that the church rather than the socialist self-managing system or the workers class, as the holder of the real interests of each individual people separately, and of all of them together, is the true protector of national existence.

Together With Reactionary Centers Abroad

Since Tito's and Kardelj's deaths, the antisocialist and anti-self-managing forces, together with the reactionary centers abroad, have tried to create the "impression" that great changes must inevitably take place in our state. Some of them want an enforced "statist system" and others aspire to the so-called "democratic liberalization" of the social and political system.

What shows that they live in an atmosphere of waiting for the "inevitable changes" is, among other things, the number of people who work from hostile positions (in 1982 in Bosnia-Hercegovina, there were quite a few more than in 1978) as well as the appearance of conspiratorial illegal groups of different compositions but which have the same goal of undermining the constitutional system.

[Question] Recently in Bosnia-Hercegovina, an illegal organization of Muslim nationalists was uncovered which aggressively advocated the formation of an ethnically pure Bosnia-Hercegovina and the founding of the so-called Islamic republic in Yugoslavia that, according to one alternative, would include only Bosnia-Hercegovina and, according to another, would include Bosnia-Hercegovina, Sandzak, and Kosovo. This goal was identical to the goal of the Kosovo irredentists who advocate the formation of the so-called Albanian republic in Yugoslavia.

In the same way the irredentists were linked with the Ustashas and the Albanian intelligence service, this organization in Bosnia-Hercegovina was linked with the young Muslim fascist emigres, the intelligence services of some countries, and the members of the Muslim Brotherhood terrorist organization who, until recently, lived in our country as students. Members of this group were inflaming a special form of Muslim nationalism which pits the Muslims in Bosnia-Hercegovina against the Serbs and Croats and moves them closer to the Islam believers abroad, in the efforts to form an all-Islamic confederation on the basis of the Koran.

The nationalists from among the ranks of the Croatian people are becoming more and more active through the Catholic Church. They try to assert the thesis from the period of the "mass movement." Within the framework of the church, they have initiated the action to form the so-called Legion of Mary which, in addition to winning believers, is charged with the task of gathering information about atheists, unchristened children, marriages which were not performed in church, etc. The method of organization of the Legion of Mary in Bosnia-Hercegovina reminds one of a military organization. The nationalists and clericalists of Croatian nationality who believe that Bosnia-Hercegovina provides a "suitable" ground for conflicts among nationalities are inflaming chauvinism in relation to members of other peoples.

According to their own claims, the nationalists and clericalists from the ranks of the Serbian people advocate a "greater concern" for Bosnia-Hercegovina where, as they say, "all means must be used to save and preserve the Serbian life and character." They stress the role of the Serbian Orthodox church which "alone has raised its voice to protect the Serbs in Kosovo and Bosnia-Hercegovina and therefore provides the possibilities for a renaissance of Serbian life and character."

[Question] What do you think about the fact that some people try to divide nationalisms into "more" and "less dangerous" and into "defensive" and "aggressive" nationalism?

[Answer] The aforementioned examples alone are enough to attest to the reactionary essence of all nationalisms and they show that it is impossible to divide them into malignant and benign and into offensive and defensive. In our situation and under our circumstances, all nationalisms are, above all, reactionary and they all try to find support and assistance abroad because they know that they cannot achieve anything on their own. Regardless of their nationality, all our nationalists are really traitors and primarily traitors of their own peoples and of the interests of all Yugoslav peoples and nationalities.

The dogmatists, too, believe that "the time is right" for intensifying their own activity and especially for spreading discontent among the workers and youth and for encouraging the strikes which, in their opinion, will be the introduction of a "new revolution." They are attacking the nonaligned policy claiming that the Nonaligned Movement has no future and they are trying to convince the uninformed that small states must rally around big powers and that the socialist states must rally around "their powerful center."

It is becoming increasingly obvious that at times the dogmatists and the clericalists in the LC are objectively moving in the same direction. For instance, the clericalists try to draw a strong line between the Communists and other atheists on the one hand and the believers on the other and provoke quarrels between them. The dogmatists are dividing people on the basis of their different ideological convictions and persist in their sectarian attitude toward those who are religious, virtually as if they were opponents of socialism and self-management. Thus, although they have different motives and goals, both the former and the latter objectively act on the basis of conflicts between the theists and atheists, between the Communists and believers. The formation of these "two fronts" is politically very harmful and benefits the aspirations of the anticommunist forces to drive a wedge between the people and the LCY.

[Question] What is your experience with collective work and, in this connection, with the 1-year term of office?

[Answer] Our experiences with collective work are certainly positive. As regards the 1-year term of office, I believe that it has been implemented at times in an exaggerated manner especially in social organizations. According to our knowledge based on experience, it is necessary to provide possibilities for asserting the principle of one plus one. We have already made this possible in the LC, the Socialist Alliance, the trade unions, and the veterans organization. But we have not yet asserted this principle in the Federation of Socialist Youth and in the state organs. We have agreed that in the fall we will examine all these experiences and determine what measures should be taken to improve the practice of collective work.

[Question] You have mentioned that Bosnia-Herzegovina advocates a transformation of the fund for crediting the development of less-developed regions. What kind of transformation do you advocate?

[Answer] We in Bosnia-Herzegovina will be willing to participate in all talks and will not reject in advance any idea or any initiative in connection with this fund.

But when we speak about the transformation, we are implying that in the future this development should be primarily promoted through the association of labor and pooling of resources. As far as we are concerned, the issue of association of labor and pooling of resources is one of the important issues and an issue which is of decisive importance for the development of self-management. What is involved here is the question of whether the material basis of associated labor -- that is, of workers in the associated labor or the alienated power centers, based on income taken from workers -- will be strengthened. What I have said concerns not only the transformation of the fund for less-developed regions but also the centralist and statist tendencies in general. If we let the centralist and statist tendencies continue to strengthen, we will undoubtedly reach the point some day when we will have to once again convene some kind of a historical plenum of the Central Committee to discuss the great social and other political deformations that might occur.

[Question] As an LC official of long standing, what do you think about the discussions on unity or disunity in the LC and what is the importance of unity for the course of our revolution?

[Answer] I have spoken about different views on the ways out of the present situation. I believe that in the LCY we must initiate a discussion and clearly examine all these issues. If we continued to follow the practice of accomplished facts, we would find ourselves in even greater difficulties. This is also one of the reasons why there is still no unity in the LC regarding the ways out of the present economic difficulties. I fear that, even in the LC itself, we underrate the views of some who believe that we should eliminate these difficulties in a different manner. As a matter of fact, I fear that in the LC there are some individuals who advocate a different form of production relations and not self-managing relations. I believe that the statist tendencies are now very strong. Social ownership in Yugoslavia cannot be questioned and there can be no return to the system of private ownership. And yet, what constitutes a real threat to us is the danger of strengthening state ownership and of returning to such a form of socialism. I am not convinced that we have eliminated all illusions of this kind from the LC. This is probably one of the reasons that we are not more united regarding the concrete decisions and conclusions that we should adopt to change the present economic conditions.

The Struggle for Self-Management Will Be Very Difficult Without Greater Unity in the LCY

Any strengthening of statism undermines the material foundations of self-management and the self-managing rights of workers. This is contrary to the Constitution and the Law on Associated Labor, creates alienated power centers, and leads to some kind of bargaining according to the principle of give and take. It is in this way that the material basis of nationalism -- and, I emphasize, every nationalism -- is further strengthened and this strengthening is far more dangerous than nationalism in any other form. Briefly and simply, the strengthening of statism threatens the social and political stability of our society as a whole. To me this is the central issue on which we must coordinate our views and prevent everything that hampers the strengthening of socialist self-management. In our opinion the struggle for self-management is one of the essential issues for unity in the LC and, vice versa, if the LCY is not united on this issue, the struggle for self-management will be very difficult and we could find ourselves in even greater economic, social, and political difficulties. I am convinced that this will not happen because the LC, the Socialist Alliance, the trade unions, and other subjective socialist forces will strive even more intensively to strengthen self-managing production relations.